C7930-1

NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

Vol. 10 No. 8
September 1989

Current Economic Developments in New Mexico

The U.S. economy continues to exhibit healthy signs, and fears of recession are as yet unrealized. Real GNP increased a tidy 2.5 percent during the second quarter of 1989. Consumer prices, following rather small 0.2 percent increases in both June and July, showed no change at all in August, the first monthly non-increase since April, 1986. Producer prices declined 0.4 percent in August, following declines in both June and July. Meanwhile, industrial production grew at its fastest pace since April, and the capacity utilization rate remained at 83.8 percent, which, according to the Federal Reserve, is high enough to represent efficient use of facilities, but not so high as to cause inflationary bottlenecks or production snags. Retail sales were up 0.7 percent in August. Overall, the national economy appears to be on solid ground.

The New Mexico economy also continues to show improvement. Nonagricultural employment increased 2.7 percent, or more than fifteen thousand jobs, during the second quarter. Nationally, the employment increase for the second quarter was 2.3 percent. Trade, services, and manufacturing employment each registered gains of at least 3.6 percent. Two other sectors, government and finance/insurance/real estate (FIRE), showed smaller increases, while construction and transportation/communications/utilities (TCU) each exhibited declines of about two percent (see Figures 1A and 1B below). New Mexico is unlikely to see quarterly employment growth rates in the five to six percent range as occurred in 1984 anytime soon, so 2.7 percent growth must be viewed as a rather encouraging sign. The second-quarter unemployment rate was 6.8 percent, down almost two full points from a year ago. The July unemployment rate was 6.5 percent, according to the N.M. Department of Labor.

FIGURE 1A
NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT
GROWTH BY SECTOR
1989:2

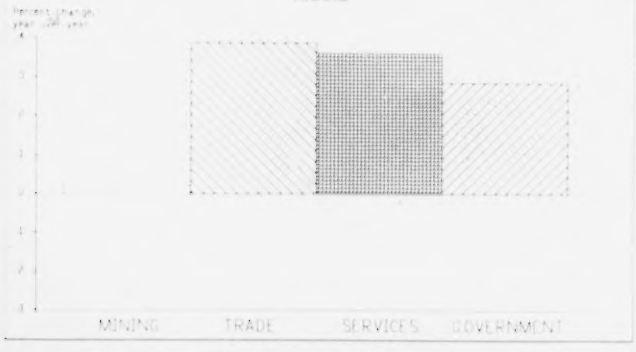
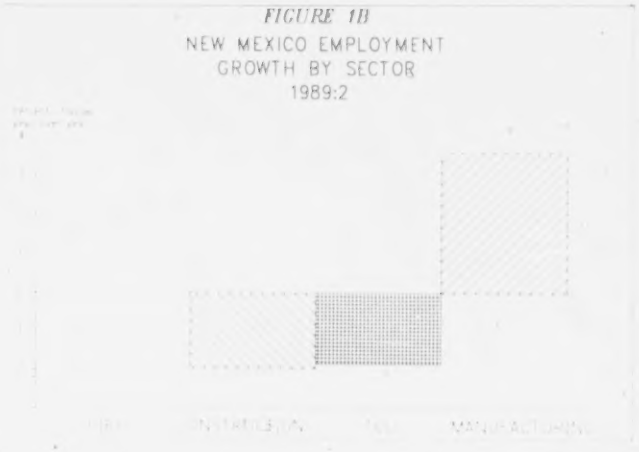


FIGURE 1B
NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT
GROWTH BY SECTOR
1989:2



New Mexico personal income increased 10.2 percent during the first quarter of 1989, the largest increase in seven years. The U.S. average was 9.4 percent. Among the various components of New Mexico personal income, wage and salary disbursements increased 9.6 percent, transfer payments 7.7 percent, dividends/interest/rent 13.6 percent, nonfarm proprietors income 4.5 percent, and farm proprietors income 96.3 percent. Real disposable income growth for the first quarter, as estimated by the Bureau of Business and Economic Research, was 3.8 percent. For the year 1988, New Mexico personal income showed an increase of 5.8 percent over 1987. On a per capita basis, New Mexico personal income was $12,488 in 1988, five percent higher than in 1987. This figure placed New Mexico 45th among all states, about four thousand dollars below the national average.

Several recent events have or will have an impact on New Mexico employment. In mining, the Molycorp molybdenum mine near Questa (Taos County) reopened on August first, hiring about two hundred workers, with the promise of more to come next year. There has been additional hiring at the potash mines near Carlsbad, primarily due to an anti-dumping

(*continued on page 8*)

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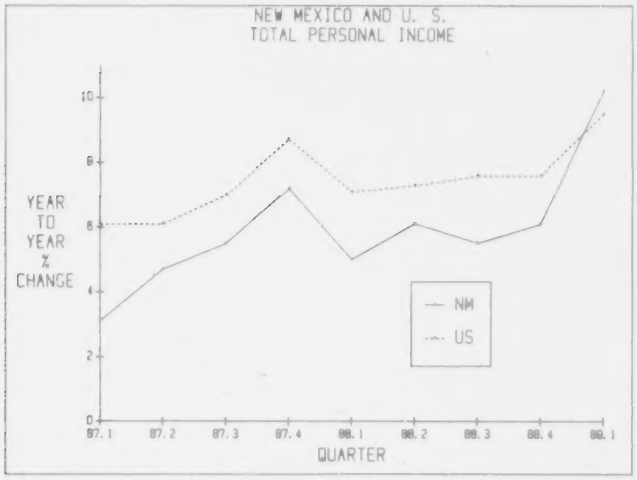
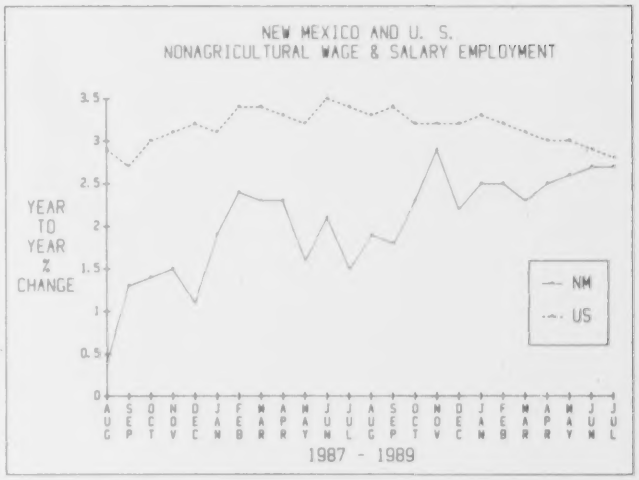
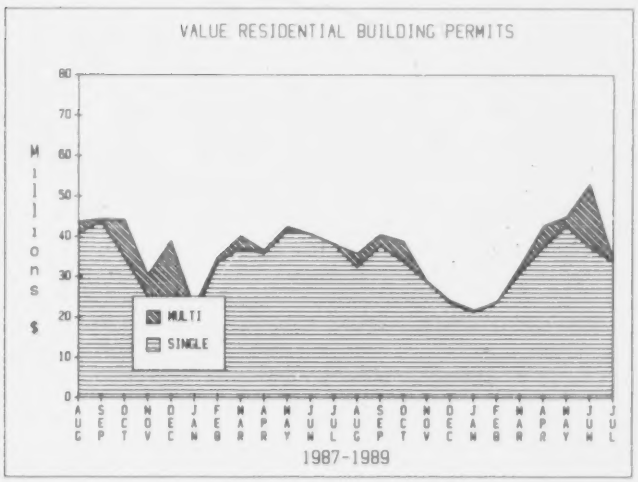
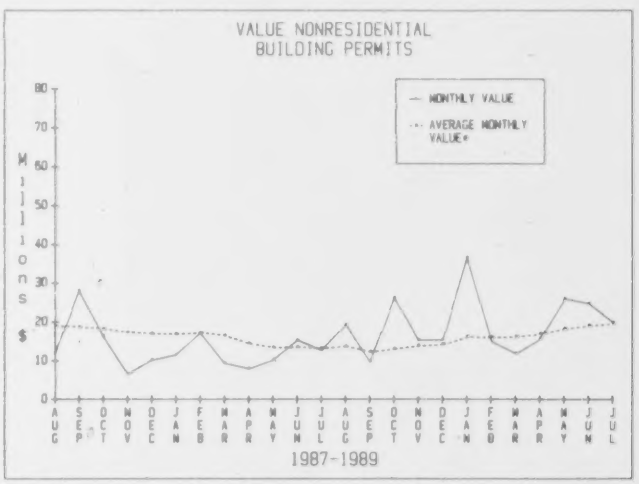
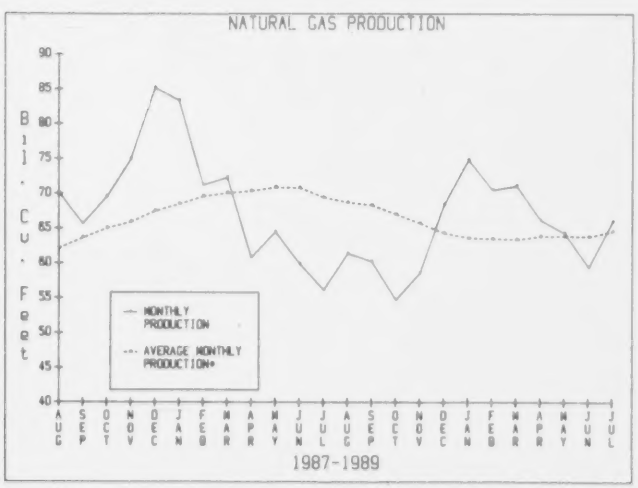
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO

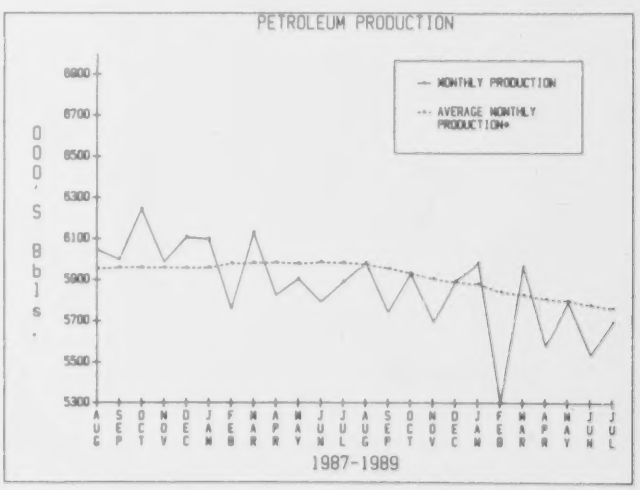












* 12 month moving average. For example, the point for August, 1988 represents an average of data from September, 1987 through August, 1988.

U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/ QTR DATA
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Jul 89	124.4	5.0	124.1
Food and beverages	Jul 89	125.4	5.6	124.9
Housing	Jul 89	123.9	4.0	122.9
Apparel and upkeep	Jul 89	115.0	2.0	117.8
Transportation	Jul 89	115.4	6.0	115.9
Medical care	Jul 89	149.7	7.5	148.5
Entertainment	Jul 89	126.9	5.3	126.2
Other goods and services	Jul 89	147.3	7.9	146.3
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Jul 89	123.2	5.1	122.8
Gross national product* ($Bil. constant)	Q2 89	4134.0	3.1	4106.8
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	Jul 89	10.5	10.5	11.0
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	Jul 89	10.5	14.3	10.4
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	Jul 89	7.9	17.7	8.2
Industrial production## (1977=100)	Jul 89	141.7	2.7	141.4
Manufacturers new orders## ($Bil.)	Jun 89	235.3	3.2	233.8

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	Jul 89	649.1	1.4	647.1	119,502	2.1	118,719
Unemployment rate (%)	Jul 89	6.5	-	7.4	5.3	-	5.5
Nonagricultural employment (000)	Jul 89	551.7	2.7	555.7	108,562	2.8	109,534
Personal income### ($Mil.)	Q1 89	20,008	10.2	19,415	4,297,169	9.5	4,198,095
Housing units permitted							
Single	Jul 89	403	-21.3	497	79,347	-8.0	92,479
Multi	Jul 89	51	1175.0	453	29,501	-15.8	42,989

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
** Closing rate for month.
*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.
# Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.
Monthly data seasonally adjusted.
Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;
New Mexico Department of Labor and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data.
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.
U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
1. GENERAL					
Civilian labor force* (000)	Jul 89	694.0	-0.4	698.7	0.6
Total employment* (000)	Jul 89	649.1	1.4	647.1	2.0
Unemployment* (000)	Jul 89	44.9	-20.0	51.6	-15.9
Unemployment rate (%)	Jul 89	6.5	-	7.4	-
Weekly new unemployment insurance claims	Jul 89	1222.0	-5.9	1116.0	-6.8
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment**(000)	Jul 89	551.7	2.7	555.7	2.4
Personal income*** ($ mil.)	Q1 89	20008.0	10.2	19415.0	7.0
New business incorporations	Jun 89	219.0	0.0	248.0	-0.2
Business failure liabilities ($ 000)	Jun 89	3458.0	-50.9	4466.0	516.2
2. AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS					
Livestock and products ($ mil.)	Jun 89	55.6	2.6	52.8	5.8
Crops ($ mil.)	Jun 89	37.3	-7.0	22.6	5.1
Total ($ mil.)	Jun 89	92.9	-1.5	75.4	5.6
3. MINING					
Employment** (000)	Jul 89	15.5	0.6	15.5	0.0
Average hourly earnings ($)	Jul 89	12.60	-0.1	12.41	5.8
Petroleum production (000 bbls.)	Jul 89	5694.5	-3.3	5535.7	-3.7
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	Jul 89	66.0	17.6	59.4	-6.9
Coal production (000 short tons)	Jul 89	1666.0	16.7	2684.0	12.4
Oil well completions&	Jul 89	39.0	-33.9	44.0	-17.5
Gas well completions&	Jul 89	32.0	33.3	33.0	40.9
Total footage drilled&& (000)	Jul 89	386.3	-26.9	417.2	-2.8
Oil sales ($ mil.)	May 89	106.2	13.5	104.9	-13.5
Gas sales ($ mil.)	May 89	87.5	-2.1	86.0	-19.2
4. CONSTRUCTION					
Employment** (000)	Jul 89	31.0	-1.0	30.7	-3.9
Average hourly earnings ($)	Jul 89	11.48	2.4	11.14	3.2
Residential units permitted	Jul 89	454.0	-12.0	950.0	-9.0
Residential building permits ($ mil.)	Jul 89	34.7	-9.4	53.3	-7.8
Nonresidential building permits ($ mil.)	Jul 89	19.8	55.9	24.7	50.0
Residential construction contracts ($ mil.)	Jul 89	46.8	-0.4	50.5	-10.5
Nonresidential construction contracts ($mil.)	Jul 89	38.0	71.9	24.5	-25.4
Nonbuilding construction contracts ($ mil.)	Jul 89	26.1	-41.3	37.4	6.1
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES					
Employment** (000)	Jul 89	27.8	-1.1	27.8	-1.4
Average hourly earnings## ($)	Jul 89	14.13	-0.5	13.85	1.5
6. MANUFACTURING					
Employment** (000)	Jul 89	40.9	3.0	41.4	3.6
Average hourly earnings ($)	Jul 89	8.95	1.1	8.66	-0.7
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	Jul 89	5.6	1.8	5.7	7.7
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	Jul 89	5.3	1.9	5.4	8.0
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	Jul 89	3.9	5.4	3.9	2.6
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	Jul 89	2.7	3.8	2.7	0.0
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	Jul 89	2.6	0.0	2.5	-3.8

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
7. TRADE					
Wholesale employment** (000)	Jul 89	23.5	1.3	23.6	0.9
Retail employment** (000)	Jul 89	112.2	3.5	112.3	3.8
Average hourly earnings ($)	Jul 89	6.94	2.5	6.97	-0.3
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE					
Employment** (000)	Jul 89	27.8	1.5	27.8	1.5
Bank average hourly earnings ($)	Jul 89	6.70	11.7	6.60	8.8
Bank total assets ($ mil.)	Q1 89	10248.0	5.4	10168.5	4.3
Bank total deposits ($ mil.)	Q1 89	8617.0	3.8	8642.7	3.4
Bank net loans ($ mil.)	Q1 89	5638.0	0.9	5748.2	N
S & L total assets ($ mil.)	Jun 89	5321.0	-8.0	5311.0	-8.8
S & L total deposits ($ mil.)	Jun 89	4598.0	-5.3	4555.0	-1.2
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& ($ mil.)	Jun 89	76.0	-45.3	83.0	-5.3
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM					
Total service employment** (000)	Jul 89	135.9	4.5	134.9	3.9
Lodging employment** (000)	Jul 89	12.7	5.0	12.5	1.8
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	Jul 89	44.1	6.5	44.1	6.3
Visits to state parks (000)	May 89	633.9	14.6	373.7	N
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	Jul 89	327.8	0.6	276.2	8.2
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	Jul 89	449.0	11.3	438.4	8.3
Lodgers tax receipts### ($ 000)	Q1 89	2063.8	10.9	2538.8	14.7
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	Jul 89	78.1	1.8	77.6	5.2
10. GOVERNMENT					
Total government employment** (000)	Jul 89	137.1	2.6	141.7	2.7
Federal employment** (000)	Jul 89	31.5	4.0	31.4	1.0
State employment** @@ (000)	Jul 89	45.7	2.7	46.5	2.1
Local employment** (000)	Jul 89	59.9	1.9	63.8	3.8
Total general fund revenues@@@ ($ mil.)	Jun 89	171.3	12.0	180.2	7.7

Note: selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* Number of persons by place of residence.
** Number of jobs by place of work.
*** Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
& These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, reentry and additional zone.
&& Oil and gas combined.
&&& New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "Total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.
# For example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.
Communications and utilities only.
A portion of the increase in lodgers tax receipts is attributable to an increase in the rate levied by the City of Santa Fe. The rate increased from 3 to 4 percent as of July 1, 1987.
@ Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.
@@ This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). Full time equivalent employment (FTE) at LANL is 7,700 as of April 1989 according to LANL Personnel Dept.
@@@ Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources: New Mexico Department of Labor: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;
U. S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;
USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;
New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;
F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;
U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;
Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;
U. S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Section 8;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Park and Recreation Division: Section 9;
U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;
City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;
Pannell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS# FROM RETAIL TRADE
TOP 20 CITIES
($000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* MAY-JUL	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* FEB-APR
Alamogordo	$ 15,825	2.2	$ 13,600
Albuquerque	268,261	13.4	225,474
Artesia	5,350	4.5	4,757
Carlsbad	13,784	17.6	11,623
Clovis	17,845	6.1	15,072
Deming	6,232	8.7	5,172
Espanola	7,805	6.4	6,187
Farmington	30,755	13.0	28,302
Gallup	23,419	-0.6	21,489
Hobbs	18,870	11.2	14,415
Las Cruces	38,851	4.8	34,698
Las Vegas	6,217	3.9	5,573
Los Alamos	7,222	18.5	5,721
Portales	5,591	1.9	4,605
Rio Rancho	6,041	7.1	6,224
Roswell	21,048	8.9	17,998
Ruidoso	5,814	9.1	4,917
Santa Fe	58,083	12.0	47,627
Silver City	8,996	10.7	7,185
Taos	8,909	17.2	7,756
State total	752,632	13.5	626,954

\# Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.
* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION
SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ($000)			
	JULY 1989	JULY 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH JULY 1989	1988	JULY 1989	JULY 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH JULY 1989	1988
NEW RESIDENTIAL**								
Alamogordo	3	8	34	63	$ 216	$ 445	$ 2,231	$ 3,613
Albuquerque	119	166	1,222	1,330	8,768	13,293	79,330	91,204
Carlsbad	2	1	12	26	142	71	993	1,500
Clovis	5	2	57	16	382	175	3,438	1,198
Farmington	6	10	25	31	423	535	1,732	1,793
Hobbs	0	1	2	3	0	74	183	596
Las Cruces	21	27	384	373	1,771	1,759	17,591	18,149
Los Alamos	1	1	7	15	150	67	932	1,860
Rio Rancho***	51	55	478	627	2,611	2,866	23,248	26,606
Roswell	10	5	36	44	454	336	2,321	3,130
Ruidoso	4	9	28	35	717	638	2,325	2,438
Santa Fe	20	21	381	181	2,393	1,780	24,305	13,462
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL								
Alamogordo	2	7	36	38	3	85	804	888
Albuquerque	5	7	25	31	12,136	2,747	77,928	26,775
Carlsbad	2	2	31	34	9	12	444	576
Clovis	2	0	7	8	2,073	0	2,670	2,349
Farmington	0	1	6	10	0	73	587	1,738
Hobbs	1	0	6	3	14	0	2,519	372
Las Cruces	15	15	72	103	428	781	4,172	7,662
Los Alamos	1	1	4	7	225	189	274	213
Rio Rancho***	2	1	10	14	1,850	473	4,163	6,617
Roswell	7	8	50	47	131	299	1,204	874
Ruidoso	1	8	5	10	5	23	506	495
Santa Fe	6	2	46	26	1,819	1	9,015	2,174

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1984.
* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.
** Residential data includes both single and multi family units.
*** City of Rio Rancho reported Rio Rancho data.

Sources: City of Rio Rancho: Rio Rancho only;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all others.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
(000)

	NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE MSA*			LAS CRUCES MSA**			SANTA FE MSA***		
	JULY p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	JUNE r	JULY p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	JUNE r	JULY p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	JUNE r	JULY p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	JUNE r
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	694.0	-0.4	698.7	265.8	-0.1	267.5	55.3	0.2	56.7	69.4	-0.1	68.4
Employment@	649.1	1.4	647.1	252.3	1.3	251.5	51.4	1.0	52.3	66.5	0.8	65.5
Unemployment	44.9	-20.0	51.6	13.5	-20.6	16.0	3.9	-9.3	4.4	2.8	-20.0	2.9
Unemployment rate (%)	6.5	-	7.4	5.1	-	6.0	7.1	-	7.8	4.1	-	4.2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	551.7	2.7	555.7	239.7	2.4	239.5	39.4	1.3	40.9	58.0	1.8	57.5
Mining	15.5	0.6	15.5	0.1	-50.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contract construction	31.0	-1.0	30.7	14.9	-2.6	14.8	2.4	4.3	2.4	2.7	-3.6	2.6
Manufacturing	40.9	3.0	41.4	20.6	1.5	20.8	3.6	-5.3	3.6	1.7	0.0	1.7
Durable goods	27.7	2.6	28.1	14.7	0.0	14.9	1.6	-5.9	1.6	1.1	0.0	1.1
Nondurable goods	13.2	3.9	13.3	5.9	5.4	5.9	2.0	-4.8	2.0	0.6	-14.3	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	27.8	-1.1	27.8	12.7	3.3	12.6	1.2	-7.7	1.2	1.1	-8.3	1.1
Trade	135.7	3.1	135.9	62.2	2.3	61.8	9.0	2.3	9.2	11.6	4.5	11.6
Wholesale	23.5	1.3	23.6	14.5	0.7	14.4	1.0	11.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.9
Retail	112.2	3.5	112.3	47.7	2.8	47.4	8.0	1.3	8.2	10.7	3.9	10.7
Finance, insurance, & real estate	27.8	1.5	27.8	15.5	3.3	15.4	1.8	0.0	1.8	2.0	0.0	2.0
Services	135.9	4.5	134.9	67.6	2.3	67.4	6.6	4.8	6.7	16.0	1.9	15.7
Government	137.1	2.6	141.7	46.1	4.5	46.6	14.8	0.7	16.1	22.8	1.8	22.8
Federal	31.5	4.0	31.4	13.7	3.8	13.7	4.3	0.0	4.4	1.7	0.0	1.7
State	45.7	2.7	46.5	10.7	2.9	10.8	5.6	5.7	6.1	17.1	3.0	16.9
Local	59.9	1.9	63.8	21.7	5.9	22.1	4.9	-3.9	5.6	4.0	-2.4	4.2

N Not available, less than 50 jobs.
P Preliminary.
R Revised.

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.
@ Includes labor disputes.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME AND TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
SELECTED STATES, 1985–1988

	PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME					TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (Millions $)				
	1985	1986	1987	1988	RANK 1988	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1987–1988
SOUTHWEST										
Arizona	$12,958	$13,649	$14,322	$14,970	28	$ 40,963	$ 44,766	$ 48,699	$ 52,233	7.3
New Mexico	11,199	11,435	11,889	12,488	45	16,238	16,890	17,781	18,814	5.8
Oklahoma	12,183	12,301	12,607	13,323	37	40,235	40,597	41,087	43,192	5.1
Texas	13,472	13,486	13,840	14,586	33	220,711	224,979	232,255	245,647	5.8
ROCKY MOUNTAIN										
Colorado	$14,700	$15,137	$15,680	$16,463	19	$ 47,511	$ 49,422	$ 51,638	$ 54,352	5.3
Idaho	10,819	11,167	11,797	12,665	44	10,869	11,199	11,793	12,698	7.7
Montana	11,017	11,731	12,304	12,866	39	9,092	9,588	9,956	10,352	4.0
Utah	10,653	11,052	11,530	12,193	48	17,512	18,391	19,366	20,604	6.4
Wyoming	12,835	12,728	12,836	13,609	36	6,537	6,454	6,286	6,523	3.8
FAR WEST										
California	$16,036	$16,778	$17,770	$18,753	8	$ 422,608	$ 452,973	$ 491,393	$ 530,968	8.1
Nevada	14,695	15,453	16,359	17,511	12	13,801	14,930	16,460	18,461	12.2
Oregon	12,629	13,136	13,906	14,885	30	33,951	35,500	37,869	41,180	8.7
Washington	14,077	14,854	15,634	16,473	18	62,032	66,263	71,004	76,561	7.8
UNITED STATES	$13,896	$14,596	$15,472	$16,489	NA	$3,317,545	$3,519,211	$3,766,075	$4,052,992	7.6

NA Not applicable.
Note: These data update and revise income information released in April, 1989 by the U.S. Department of Commerce.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, August, 1989.

Current Economic Developments . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

agreement with Canada. A tax credit on new gas wells, originally due to expire at the end of 1988, was extended through 1990, resulting in a spate of drilling activity in the San Juan Basin and the creation of an estimated 50–100 jobs. On the negative side, however, was the announcement on August 10th by Chevron Resources, Inc. that the Mount Taylor uranium mine would be closing permanently in October (later amended to November), idling about 180 miners. In manufacturing, the Solo Cup Corporation held ground-breaking ceremonies for its plant in Belen, and expects to be in production by April of next year. Initial employment will be about 250. In Rio Rancho, U.S. Cotton is building a plant to produce cotton pads for use with cosmetics. Production is scheduled to begin in December with an initial employment of twenty. And in the military arena, the Pentagon announced in September that Cannon AFB will be receiving 1,738 new military and civilian employees beginning in April, 1990, a year ahead of schedule. This will result in 1,400–1,500 additional jobs in the support sectors (trade and services).

Lawrence A. Waldman, Economist

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NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

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The 1990 Census—Content and Products

(This edition of New Mexico Business contains a special article on the 1990 census. Due to the size of the article, we are omitting the graphics shown in the "Economic Trends" section, for this issue only).

Specifics regarding the content of the 1990 census, along with the 1990 tabulation and publication program were recently released by the U.S. Census Bureau. Many of the products and much of the 1990 content are similar to the 1980 census. However, there are also some notable differences between the censuses, particularly with respect to the details of questionnaire content, dissemination media and product content. Since census day, April 1, 1990, is rapidly approaching, now is a good time to find out what to expect.

QUESTIONNAIRE CONTENT

As in 1980, some questions in the 1990 census will be asked of *all* households in America, and *all* individuals in group quarters (college dormitories, military barracks, nursing homes, shelters for the homeless, etc.). These questions make up the so-called 100% questionnaire. The list of population and housing subjects covered in the 100% questionnaire is shown in Table I, below.

TABLE I
1990 SUBJECTS FOR 100% QUESTIONS

Population	Housing
Household relationship	Number of units in structure
Sex	Number of rooms in unit
Race	Tenure (owned and rented)
Age	Value of home or monthly rent paid
Marital status	Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Hispanic origin	Vacancy characteristics

Additional information is obtained from questions which are only asked on a sample basis with the sample size varying among geographic areas. This variable sample means that the proportion of households that are sampled will be larger in less populated places and smaller in more populated places. Nationwide, about 17.7 million housing units will be sampled, or approximately 17 percent of all housing units. The list of subjects covered by the sample questions is shown in Table II, below.

TABLE II
1990 SUBJECTS FOR SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Population	Housing
Social Characteristics:	Condominium status
Education (enrollment and attainment)	Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Place of birth, citizenship and year of entry to the United States	Telephone in unit
Ancestry	House heating fuel
Language spoken at home	Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Migration (residence in 1985)	Vehicles available
Disability	Year structure built
Fertility	Year moved into residence
Veteran status	Number of bedrooms
Economic Characteristics:	Farm residence
Labor force	Shelter costs, including utilities
Occupation, industry, and class of worker	
Place of work and journey to work	
Work experience in 1989	
Income in 1989 (poverty statistics are determined through income data)	
Year last worked	

The 1990 questionnaire, which is based on these broad subjects, is somewhat different than the 1980 questionnaire. Some of the more important changes in the housing section are discussed below. First, a question on congregate housing-living arrangements where meals are included in the rent-was added to the 1990 100% questionnaire. This form of housing has become increasingly important to the nation's aged population. Second, the units in structure question was moved from the sample questionnaire in 1980 to the 100% questionnaire in 1990. Additionally, the 1980 units at address question, which was not the best indicator of housing structure, was dropped. Third, the complete plumbing facilities question was moved from the 1980 100% questionnaire to the 1990 sample questionnaire. The change in the plumbing facilities question was unfortunate, since this important indicator of substandard housing will no longer be available at the block level. In decennial censuses, only 100% data are tabulated for the smallest unit of census geography-the census block. Fourth, the number of separate categories shown in the sample question for vehicles available for home use was changed from an upper limit of three or more vehicles in 1980 to seven or more vehicles in 1990. Finally, the separate categories in the 100% questions on rent paid and home value were also expanded. Rent paid will now show $1,000 or more as the top level, while the question for home value will give $500,000 and above as the last category.

There were also some notable changes in the questionnaires' population section. First, a new question on disability was added to the 1990 sample questionnaire, asking if the person has difficulty taking care of his or her own personal needs, or going

(continued on page 2)

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The 1990 Census . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

outside the home alone. The disability question concerning problems utilizing public transportation was dropped, but there are still questions regarding disabilities and their effects on working at a job. Second, the sample question on educational attainment was reworded. It will now be possible to determine the highest academic degree attained in college, rather than just the number of years attended at college. Finally, the 1990 sample questionnaire will now show pension income as a separate income category.

DISSEMINATION MEDIA

After the census is conducted, data from the questionnaires will be tabulated and disseminated through a variety of media. Once again, the most commonly used dissemination media will be printed reports, microfiche and computer tape. New technology will also be used for the 1990 census and some data products will be available for the first time on Compact Disk-Read Only Memory (CD-ROM) laser disks, on-line computer systems and microcomputer flexible diskettes. However, because of storage limitations, both on-line systems and flexible diskettes will be used to a limited degree.

Map products, as well as census statistical products, will also be disseminated. Maps showing census geography and physical features are not new to decennial census programs. However, the new twist is the TIGER system. TIGER stands for Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing System and it is the Census Bureau's new computer based mapping program. All census geography (blocks, tracts, census county divisions, etc.), political boundaries and important physical features were entered into a machine readable format for the entire United States. TIGER maps will be available on computer tape, hard copy paper maps produced from computer tape and printed paper maps.

THE PRODUCTS

The first information from the 1990 census will be released by December 31, 1990. This is the dead line for the Census Bureau to submit the total population count for each state to the President of the United States. The apportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives is based upon those counts. Additionally, in April 1991 the results of the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 program will be submitted to each of the governors and State legislatures. This information is used for legislative redistricting. The P.L. 94-171 data will be on computer tape and printouts and eventually CD-ROM, covering all levels of census geography down to individual blocks. The data set will contain total population counts, counts of the population by race and Spanish origin, and the non-Hispanic population by race. The race and ethnic data will be cross tabulated for persons 18 years old and older. Housing unit counts will also be available on computer tape and CD-ROM. The state population counts for House apportionment and the P.L. 94-171 program fulfill the Census Bureau's legislative mandate. Following the preparation of these required data, the Census Bureau will release a variety of general-purpose data products.

An outline of these products, along with highlights of some of the more important changes from the 1980 releases is discussed below. A table listing the printed reports in sequence of anticipated release dates is shown on page 8. Upcoming issues of *New Mexico Business* will show release sequences of computer products.

The majority of products will be released from mid-1991 through 1993 with products based on 100% data coming before those based on sample information. The sample data releases will start to come out in early 1992. Products showing U.S. summary data will not be available until the last state report is released for the product line. Finally, computer tape products will be available before their companion printed reports.

The principal computer tapes are called summary tape files or STF's. STF's 1 and 2 will contain 100% data while STF's 3 and 4 will present sample information. An important feature of STF's 2 and 4 is the ability to cross tabulate the data by race and Spanish origin.

By utilizing different products, data users can cover all census geography for the nation. The hierarchy of census geography, going from largest to smallest area, is as follows: the United States, regions, divisions, states, counties, census county divisions (CCD's), places, census tracts or block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups, and blocks. Experienced users should note that enumeration districts are no longer a census geographic area.

The computer tape products will show more geographic and subject detail than the printed reports. For example, block and block group data are contained in STF 1, but are unavailable in the printed reports. For some product lines, CD-ROM and microfiche products will be released after the printed reports and tapes are made available.

The Census Bureau's desire to make the 1990 data available in a timely manner has determined much of the product content and release sequence. After the 1980 census, preliminary and advance population and housing units counts were among the first reports published. These documents will not be prepared for the 1990 census. The first 1990 publication, *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics*, fulfills the function of those advance and preliminary reports. It also contains 100% data that was previously shown in the 1980 document, *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*. Data for urbanized areas (UA's) and metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) will not appear in earlier reports, since the tabulation process for these areas is relatively time consuming. The information for these geographic areas will be contained in special reports, which will be released after the individual state documents. In 1980, data for these areas were contained in the state publications. The presentation of historical data will also be more limited in the first reports, since the preparation of historical tabulations will slow down the product releases.

In addition to the product changes that are based on production schedules, there are several other important modifications to the 1980 census. First, the entire nation has been blocked for the 1990 census, increasing the number of blocks from 2.5 million in 1980 to about 8 million in 1990. This means that data will be tabulated for many more small areas. Not only will there be more block data, but there will also be more block group and block numbering area (BNA) data. In the census tract publications, data for BNA's will now be presented, increasing the coverage for a sparsely populated state like New Mexico. Second, the 1980 STF-5 computer tape and the companion printed report, *Detailed Population Characteristics*, were dropped for 1990. The STF-5 tabulation was found to be too cumbersome and overly detailed for most data users. Data from thirty proposed population subject

(continued on page 7)

U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/ QTR DATA
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Aug 89	124.6	4.7	124.4
Food and beverages	Aug 89	125.6	5.2	125.4
Housing	Aug 89	124.2	3.9	123.9
Apparel and upkeep	Aug 89	115.0	2.1	115.0
Transportation	Aug 89	114.3	4.3	115.4
Medical care	Aug 89	150.7	7.7	149.7
Entertainment	Aug 89	127.3	5.5	126.9
Other goods and services	Aug 89	148.7	8.1	147.3
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Aug 89	123.2	4.7	123.2
Gross national product* ($Bil. constant)	Q2 89	4132.5	3.0	4106.8
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	Aug 89	10.5	5.0	10.5
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	Aug 89	10.2	12.9	10.5
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	Aug 89	7.9	12.7	7.9
Industrial production## (1977=100)	Aug 89	142.4	2.8	142.0
Manufacturers new orders## ($Bil.)	Jul 89	230.6	4.9	235.2

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	Aug 89	648.6	-0.2	649.0	119,092	2.0	119,502
Unemployment rate (%)	Aug 89	6.6	-	6.5	5.1	-	5.3
Nonagricultural employment (000)	Aug 89	553.6	2.5	551.5	108,680	2.8	108,562
Personal income### ($Mil.)	Q2 89	19,726	6.7	19,277	4,288,378	8.4	4,192,484
Housing units permitted							
Single	Aug 89	470	7.6	403	89,053	-8.4	79,347
Multi	Aug 89	24	-79.3	51	36,263	-9.2	29,501

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
** Closing rate for month.
*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.
# Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.
Monthly data seasonally adjusted.
Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;
New Mexico Department of Labor and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data.
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.
U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
1. GENERAL					
Civilian labor force* (000)	Aug 89	694.6	-1.5	694.1	0.2
Total employment* (000)	Aug 89	648.6	-0.2	649.0	1.7
Unemployment* (000)	Aug 89	46.0	-16.4	45.1	-16.2
Unemployment rate (%)	Aug 89	6.6	-	6.5	-
Weekly new unemployment insurance claims	Aug 89	956.0	-9.7	1222.0	-6.8
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment**(000)	Aug 89	553.6	2.5	551.5	2.5
Personal income*** ($ mil.)	Q2 89	19726.0	6.7	19277.0	5.2
New business incorporations	Jul 89	182.0	-10.8	219.0	-1.1
Business failure liabilities ($ 000)	Jun 89	3458.0	-50.9	4466.0	516.2
2. AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS					
Livestock and products ($ mil.)	Jun 89	55.6	2.6	52.8	5.8
Crops ($ mil.)	Jun 89	37.3	-7.0	22.6	5.1
Total ($ mil.)	Jun 89	92.9	-1.5	75.4	5.6
3. MINING					
Employment** (000)	Aug 89	15.8	2.6	15.6	0.0
Average hourly earnings ($)	Aug 89	12.23	-2.3	12.63	4.7
Petroleum production (000 bbls.)	Jul 89	5694.5	-3.3	5535.7	-3.7
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	Jul 89	66.0	17.6	59.4	-6.9
Coal production (000 short tons)	Aug 89	2327.0	3.1	1666.0	7.3
Oil well completions&	Aug 89	32.0	-37.3	39.0	-21.0
Gas well completions&	Aug 89	46.0	253.8	32.0	59.8
Total footage drilled&& (000)	Aug 89	402.9	-17.6	386.3	-4.3
Oil sales ($ mil.)	Jun 89	90.2	0.4	106.2	-12.6
Gas sales ($ mil.)	Jun 89	81.5	-1.9	87.5	-19.5
4. CONSTRUCTION					
Employment** (000)	Aug 89	31.3	-1.3	31.1	-3.5
Average hourly earnings ($)	Aug 89	11.73	5.9	11.47	3.3
Residential units permitted	Aug 89	494.0	-10.7	454.0	-8.3
Residential building permits ($ mil.)	Aug 89	37.7	5.0	34.7	-5.8
Nonresidential building permits ($ mil.)	Aug 89	11.8	-39.2	19.8	38.5
Residential construction contracts ($ mil.)	Aug 89	45.9	-5.4	48.0	-9.4
Nonresidential construction contracts ($mil.)	Aug 89	44.1	42.3	38.0	-21.6
Nonbuilding construction contracts ($ mil.)	Aug 89	17.6	-56.7	26.1	8.7
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES					
Employment** (000)	Aug 89	28.0	-1.1	27.8	-1.7
Average hourly earnings## ($)	Aug 89	14.08	0.0	14.02	1.1
6. MANUFACTURING					
Employment** (000)	Aug 89	42.5	4.2	41.2	3.8
Average hourly earnings ($)	Aug 89	8.30	-3.5	8.80	-0.9
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	Aug 89	5.9	9.3	5.6	9.6
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	Aug 89	5.3	1.9	5.3	8.0
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	Aug 89	4.6	4.5	3.9	2.6
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	Aug 89	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	Aug 89	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.0

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

	CURRENT MO/QTR	DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
7. TRADE					
Wholesale employment** (000)	Aug 89	23.4	0.9	23.5	0.9
Retail employment** (000)	Aug 89	113.6	3.6	112.0	3.9
Average hourly earnings ($)	Aug 89	6.92	3.7	6.94	0.2
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE					
Employment** (000)	Aug 89	27.7	1.1	27.7	1.9
Bank average hourly earnings ($)	Aug 89	6.50	6.6	6.70	9.0
Bank total assets ($ mil.)	Q2 89	10248.0	4.4	10248.0	4.8
Bank total deposits ($ mil.)	Q2 89	8598.0	2.3	8617.0	3.4
Bank net loans ($ mil.)	Q2 89	5719.0	2.6	5638.0	N
S & L total assets ($ mil.)	Jul 89	5261.0	-11.0	5322.0	-9.5
S & L total deposits ($ mil.)	Jul 89	4626.0	-4.3	4598.0	-2.0
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& ($ mil.)	Jul 89	46.0	-59.6	75.0	-11.2
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM					
Total service employment** (000)	Aug 89	136.0	4.2	135.8	3.9
Lodging employment** (000)	Aug 89	12.7	5.0	12.6	2.6
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	Aug 89	45.0	7.1	44.1	6.6
Visits to state parks (000)	May 89	633.9	14.6	373.7	N
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	Aug 89	280.3	4.3	327.8	9.9
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	Aug 89	474.1	10.8	449.0	9.5
Lodgers tax receipts### ($ 000)	Q2 89	2756.8	20.6	2063.8	15.2
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	Aug 89	80.3	2.9	78.1	4.8
10. GOVERNMENT					
Total government employment** (000)	Aug 89	135.3	1.7	136.8	2.6
Federal employment** (000)	Aug 89	31.1	3.3	31.5	1.3
State employment** @@ (000)	Aug 89	45.6	1.8	45.7	1.9
Local employment** (000)	Aug 89	58.6	0.9	59.6	3.6
Total general fund revenues@@@ ($ mil.)	Jul 89	141.5	2.2	171.3	7.1

Note: selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* Number of persons by place of residence.
** Number of jobs by place of work.
*** Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
& These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, reentry and additional zone.
&& Oil and gas combined.
&&& New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "Total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.
# For example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.
Communications and utilities only.
A portion of the increase in lodgers tax receipts is attributable to an increase in the rate levied by the City of Santa Fe. The rate increased from 3 to 4 percent as of July 1, 1987.
@ Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.
@@ This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). Full time equivalent employment (FTE) at LANL is 7,700 as of April 1989 according to LANL Personnel Dept.
@@@ Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources: New Mexico Department of Labor: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;
U. S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;
USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;
New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;
F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;
U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;
Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;
U. S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Section 8;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Park and Recreation Division: Section 9;
U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;
City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;
Pannell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS# FROM RETAIL TRADE
TOP 20 CITIES
($000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* JUN-AUG	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* MAR-MAY
Alamogordo	$ 16,271	6.6	$ 15,636
Albuquerque	267,866	10.0	236,963
Artesia	5,190	2.0	4,916
Carlsbad	13,971	17.6	12,878
Clovis	17,232	-2.3	17,243
Deming	6,189	9.1	6,046
Espanola	7,397	-2.4	6,566
Farmington	30,601	8.4	29,039
Gallup	23,611	-3.3	22,642
Hobbs	16,770	-6.1	17,652
Las Cruces	38,048	2.9	38,087
Las Vegas	5,974	-1.9	5,988
Los Alamos	7,223	7.7	5,844
Portales	5,188	-8.8	5,411
Rio Rancho	6,156	0.6	5,777
Roswell	20,549	5.6	19,547
Ruidoso	6,856	7.1	4,971
Santa Fe	62,213	11.5	51,263
Silver City	8,417	-0.7	8,627
Taos	9,744	7.4	7,701
State total	756,459	10.5	672,927

\# Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.
* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION@
SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ($000)			
	AUG. 1989	AUG. 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH AUG. 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH AUG. 1988	AUG. 1989	AUG. 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH AUG. 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH AUG. 1988
NEW RESIDENTIAL**								
Alamogordo	4	2	38	65	$ 243	$ 113	$ 2,473	$ 3,725
Albuquerque, Total	146	98	1,368	1,428	11,799	8,062	91,128	99,266
Single Family	146	98	937	1,223	11,799	8,062	76,539	94,474
Multi Family	0	0	431	205	0	0	14,590	4,792
Carlsbad	2	1	14	27	132	105	1,125	1,604
Clovis	13	3	70	19	972	256	4,410	1,454
Farmington	3	2	28	27	241	116	1,973	1,709
Hobbs	1	2	3	5	110	191	293	787
Las Cruces	31	35	415	408	2,351	2,114	19,942	20,263
Los Alamos	4	3	11	18	656	289	1,588	2,145
Rio Rancho	65	59	543	686	2,989	2,906	26,237	29,512
Roswell	7	2	43	46	654	154	2,975	3,283
Ruidoso	5	3	33	38	359	278	2,684	2,716
Santa Fe	51	115	432	362	3,042	5,814	27,347	20,573
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL								
Alamogordo	5	2	41	40	57	2,093	861	2,981
Albuquerque	4	6	29	39	3,982	7,922	81,910	36,147
Carlsbad	6	7	37	41	55	26	499	602
Clovis	1	4	8	12	50	187	2,720	2,536
Farmington	2	3	8	13	300	92	888	2,157
Hobbs	0	0	6	3	0	0	2,519	372
Las Cruces	8	16	80	119	804	213	4,976	7,876
Los Alamos	1	3	5	10	200	2	474	214
Rio Rancho	2	0	12	14	509	0	4,672	6,617
Roswell	5	4	55	51	162	36	1,366	911
Ruidoso	1	0	6	10	8	0	515	495
Santa Fe	4	6	50	29	1,002	1,073	10,016	3,743

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1984.
@ Data refer only to permits authorized for private construction projects. Public buildings and projects are excluded.
* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.
** Residential data includes both single and multi-family units. In the case of Albuquerque, single and multi-family units are also shown separately.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all cities, except for Rio Rancho;
City of Rio Rancho: Rio Rancho only.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
(000)

	NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE MSA*			LAS CRUCES MSA**			SANTA FE MSA***		
	AUG. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	JULY r	AUG. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	JULY r	AUG. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	JULY r	AUG. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	JULY r
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	694.6	-1.5	694.1	267.4	-0.4	265.7	57.3	-0.2	55.4	68.2	-2.8	69.1
Employment@	648.6	-0.2	649.0	252.9	0.4	252.1	53.4	0.6	51.4	65.8	-1.5	66.3
Unemployment	46.0	-16.4	45.1	14.5	-12.7	13.6	3.9	-9.3	4.0	2.4	-29.4	2.8
Unemployment rate (%)	6.6	-	6.5	5.4	-	5.1	6.9	-	7.2	3.5	-	4.1
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	553.6	2.5	551.5	240.2	2.2	239.6	40.9	4.3	39.5	57.8	2.3	57.8
Mining	15.8	2.6	15.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contract construction	31.3	-1.3	31.1	15.1	-1.9	14.9	2.4	4.3	2.4	2.7	-3.6	2.7
Manufacturing	42.5	4.2	41.2	20.9	2.0	20.6	3.9	-4.9	3.6	1.7	0.0	1.7
Durable goods	28.5	4.8	28.0	14.9	1.4	14.7	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.1	0.0	1.1
Nondurable goods	14.0	2.9	13.2	6.0	3.4	5.9	2.3	-8.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	28.0	-1.1	27.8	12.7	2.4	12.7	1.3	0.0	1.2	1.1	-8.3	1.1
Trade	137.0	3.2	135.5	62.6	2.6	62.1	9.2	4.5	9.0	11.7	5.4	11.5
Wholesale	23.4	0.9	23.5	14.7	2.8	14.5	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	11.1	0.9
Retail	113.6	3.6	112.0	47.9	2.6	47.6	8.2	3.8	8.0	10.7	3.9	10.6
Finance,insurance, & real estate	27.7	1.1	27.7	15.5	2.6	15.5	1.8	0.0	1.8	2.0	0.0	2.0
Services	136.0	4.2	135.8	67.8	2.4	67.6	6.8	7.9	6.6	15.9	1.3	16.0
Government	135.3	1.7	136.8	45.5	2.5	46.1	15.5	6.2	14.8	22.7	3.2	22.8
Federal	31.1	3.3	31.5	13.3	0.8	13.7	4.3	0.0	4.3	1.7	0.0	1.7
State	45.6	1.8	45.7	11.3	0.9	10.7	6.0	15.4	5.6	17.1	4.3	17.1
Local	58.6	0.9	59.6	20.9	4.5	21.7	5.2	2.0	4.9	3.9	0.0	4.0

N Not available, less than 50 jobs.
P Preliminary.
R Revised.

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.
@ Includes labor disputes.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

The 1990 Census . . .

(Continued from page 2)

reports should fulfill unmet data needs caused by the elimination of STF-5. Although the geographic coverage in the printed subject reports will generally be national or regional, computer tape products will often contain information for smaller geographic areas. Third, STF's 1 and 3 will contain data for whole tracts and block groups that are split by political boundaries. In 1980, data users had to wait for STF's 2 and 4 for these split tract totals. Finally, the *Metropolitan Housing Characteristics* report, which was printed for each metropolitan area, was dropped for 1990.

A variety of special computer tape files and customized programs are also proposed for 1990. The County-to-County Migration File will provide information about migration patterns, as well as demographic data about those populations that move between counties. The Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File will supply data on educational attainment by age and detailed occupations cross tabulated by sex, race and Spanish origin for all MSA's, counties and places of 50,000 or more. The public use microdata sample (PUMS) computer tape will show actual long form questionnaires at 5% and 1% sample levels for county groups and MSA's, respectively. Finally, various custom products will be produced on request by the Census Bureau. Included in this are the User Defined Areas Program and the Special Tabulations Program.

The release schedules, along with the proposed products, are still subject to some change. Although the details are pretty much final at this point, they do not take into account recent court settlements regarding adjustment to the 1990 census. Adjustment involves taking a post enumeration survey and then statistically adjusting the census to compensate for possible undercounts. At issue is the undercounting of minority population groups, particularly in larger cities. The Census Bureau had previously decided against adjustment, but was subsequently sued by New York City and New York State, along with California, Chicago, Los Angeles, Houston and Dade County, Florida. As part of the out-of-court settlement reached with the plantiffs, the Census Bureau has agreed to reconsider adjustment. If the 1990 census is adjusted, the tabulation and publication program will be affected.

For additional information about the 1990 census, contact the Data Bank at 277-6626.

Kevin Kargacin
Head, Information Services

PRELIMINARY RELEASE SCHEDULE FOR PRINTED REPORTS FROM THE 1990 CENSUS*

Year of Release	*Product Title*	*Data*	*Geographic Coverage # (State Report Only)*
1991 1992	Summary Population & Housing Characteristics	100%	Local governments & Indian reservations
	Population & Housing Unit Counts	100%	S, C, CCD, P & State component parts of MSA's & UA's, U/R, M/NM
1992	General Population Characteristics	100%	S, C, P of 1,000 + population, State parts of Indian reservations, U/R, M/NM
	General Housing Characteristics	100%	S, C, P of 1,000 + population, State parts of Indian reservations, U/R, M/NM
	Summary Social, Economic & Housing Characteristics	Sample	Local governments & Indian reservations
	Summary Population & Housing Characteristics for the U.S.	100%	-----
	Population & Housing Unit Counts for the U.S.	100%	-----
1992 1993	Population & Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts & Block Numbering Areas	100% & Sample	One report for each MSA & one for the non-MSA balance of the state, T & BNA
1992	General Population Characteristics for the U.S.	100%	-----
	General Population Characteristics for American Indian & Alaska Native Areas	100%	-----
	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Statistical Areas	100%	-----
	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	100%	-----
	General Housing Characteristics for the U.S.	100%	-----
	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian & Alaska Native Areas	100%	-----
	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Statistical Areas	100%	-----
	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	100%	-----
1993	Summary Social, Economic & Housing Characteristics for the U.S.	Sample	-----
	Social and Economic Characteristics	Sample	S, C, P of 2,500 + population, State parts of Indian reservations, U/R & M/NM
	Detailed Housing Characteristics	Sample	S, C, P of 2,500 + population, State parts of Indian reservations, U/R & M/NM
	Population & Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	100% & Sample	Congressional Districts, as well as C & P of 10,000 + population within each congressional district
	Social and Economic Characteristics for the U.S.	Sample	-----
	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian & Alaska Native Areas	Sample	-----
	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Statistical Areas	Sample	-----
	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	Sample	-----
	Detailed Housing Characteristics for the U.S.	Sample	-----
	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian & Alaska Native Areas	Sample	-----
	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Statistical Areas	Sample	-----
	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	Sample	-----
	30 Population Subject Reports	Sample	-----
	10 Housing Subject Reports	Sample	-----

*Reports connected by a brace will be released at approximately the same time.

#The key to the geographic areas is as follows:
S = State; C = Counties; CCD = Census County Divisions; P = Places; T = Tracts; BNA = Block Numbering Areas; BG = Block Groups; B = Blocks; MSA = Metropolitan Statistical Areas; UA = Urbanized Areas; U/R = Urban and Rural Areas; M/NM = Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas. Geographic areas that do not pertain to New Mexico are not included. The U/R and M/NM categories are summary geographic areas rather than individual metropolitan statistical areas or urbanized areas.

Note: The above table is a modified version of the table appearing in the U.S. Census Bureau publication, *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*.

Subscription Price: $15.00 for one year; $25.00 for two years; $37.00 for three years. Single copies $1.85

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NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

Vol. 10 No. 10
November 1989

New Mexico Movers Versus Stayers: A Study in Contrast

This report examines the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of movers and stayers in New Mexico between March 1987 and March 1988. The data were collected in the March 1988 Current Population Survey. For the purposes of this report, geographic mobility status is determined by comparing the locations of each person's residence in March 1987 to March 1988. These residents are hence classified into stayers, local movers, and long distance movers.

Stayers are those people who lived in the same house between 1987 and 1988. Local movers are defined as those who lived in a different house a year ago but remained in the county. Long distance movers, on the other hand, are those who crossed county or state lines. Some long distance movers may really be local movers, particularly when their change of residences may be in counties that are adjacent to each other. Nonetheless, for most cases this operational definition is useful.

Local moves are usually made in response to housing adjustments. The purchase of a home or a change of apartment are made in response to life cycle changes such as marriage, separation or divorce, birth of a child, etc. In contrast, most long distance moves are economically motivated. For example, job advancement, job transfers such as corporate or military, or job layoffs may result in relocation. To be sure, some long distance moves may also be for non-economic reasons such as schooling, health or familial causes.

Of the estimated 1,507,000 New Mexico residents, about 80 percent are stayers and the rest are movers. Among movers, 12 percent remained in the same county but were in a different house and 8 percent were movers from other counties or states. Comparative figures for the United States are 12 percent local movers and 7 percent long distance movers.

In New Mexico, as in the rest of the country, geographic mobility varies inversely with age. Younger people have a greater tendency than older people to be geographically mobile. About 17 percent of all non-movers are past retirement age compared to 2 percent and 7 percent among long distance and local movers, respectively. The median age for non-movers is 41.23 years. The corresponding median ages for the movers are 27.26 years among local movers and 31.36 years among long distance movers. Six out of ten local movers are between the ages of 15 and 29 years. Four out of nine long distance movers are in the same age categories.

However, unlike the rest of the country Hispanics in New Mexico are not as geographically mobile. New Mexico is not a major destination for foreign Hispanic immigrants. In fact, the Black population appears to have the greatest propensity to change residence. The presence of major military installations in New Mexico may account for the higher than average proportion of Black movers.

Male and female New Mexicans showed no significant differences in their geographic mobility patterns. About the same proportion of females (79.89%) as males (79.67%) reported no change of address between 1987 and 1988. Males (11.95%) were as likely as females (12.03%) to be short distance movers.

The fact that local movers are more likely to move in response to changes in the life cycle stage is corroborated by the current data. Divorced or separated New Mexicans (20.61%) are more likely to change residence within the county than either those who have never married (16.14%) or are currently married (7.42%). This results in the greater proportion of local movers residing in female-headed households. About a third of local movers reported living in a female-headed household compared to only 18 percent among non-movers and 22 percent among movers from other counties.

Nonetheless, local movers have more children under five years of age than either stayers or long distance movers. About 38 percent of local movers have at least one child under age five; 32 percent of long distance movers have at least one pre-school child while only 20 percent of non-movers reported at least one pre-school child.

In addition, local movers tend to live in bigger households while long distance movers live in smaller households. The average household size among local movers is 3.75 persons. Stayers have an average household size of 3.47 persons while long distance movers have 3.03 persons.

Educationwise, long distance movers appear to have the advantage. A full 46 percent of long distance movers have at least one year of college education. By comparison, about 37 percent of local movers and 34 percent of stayers have the same amount of education.

Local movers appear to be more economically active than either long distance movers or stayers. A full 62 percent of local movers

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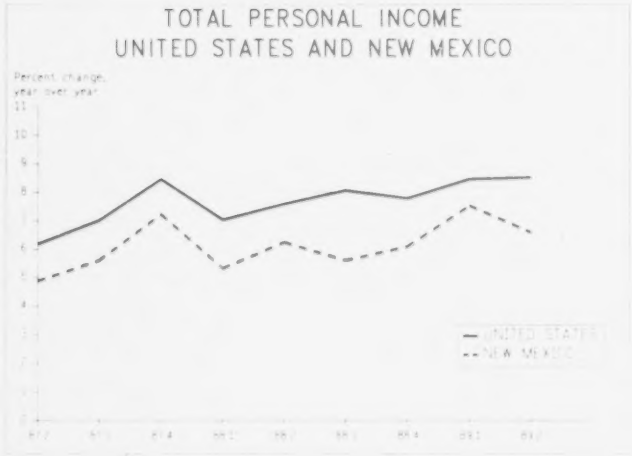
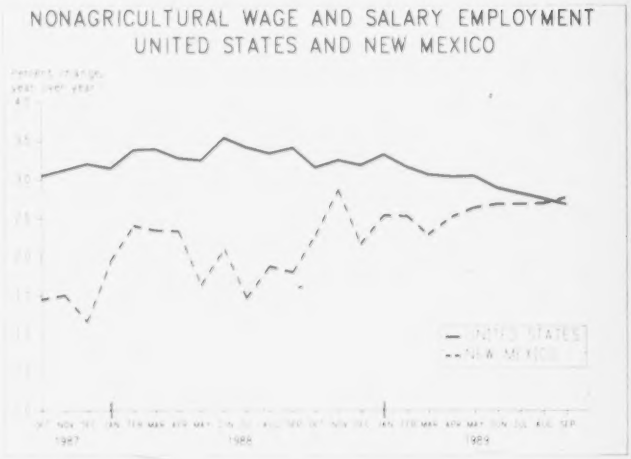
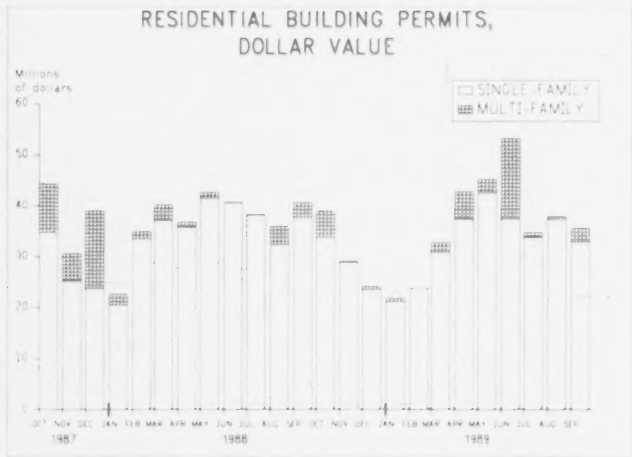
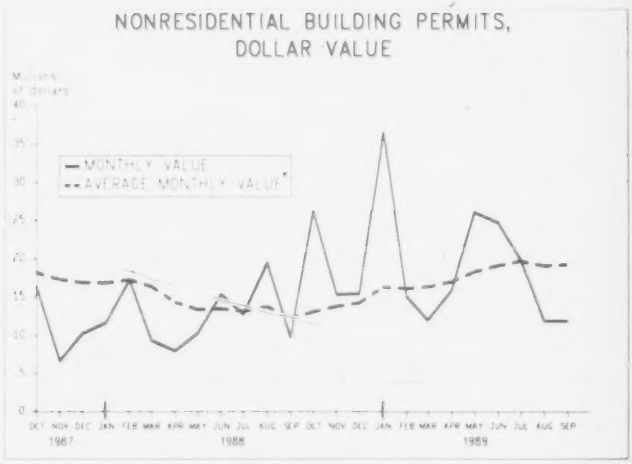
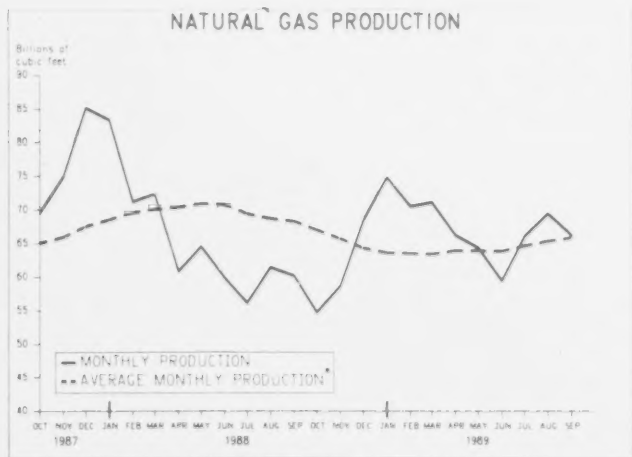
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO

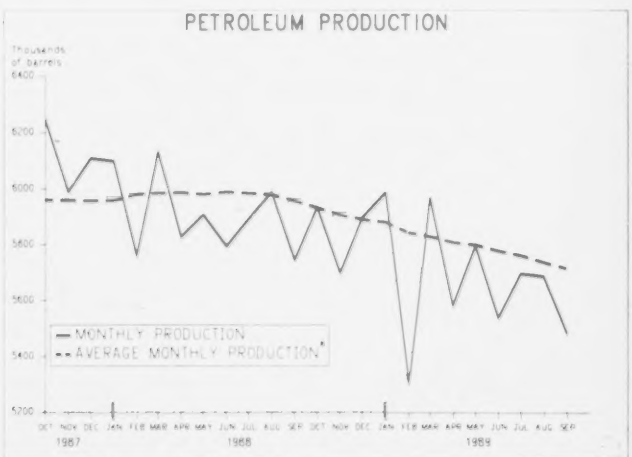












* 12 month moving average. For example, the point for August, 1988 represents an average of data from September, 1987 through August, 1988.

U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/ QTR DATA
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Sep 89	125.0	4.3	124.6
Food and beverages	Sep 89	125.9	4.8	125.6
Housing	Sep 89	124.3	3.7	124.2
Apparel and upkeep	Sep 89	120.0	1.9	115.0
Transportation	Sep 89	113.7	3.6	114.3
Medical care	Sep 89	151.7	8.0	150.7
Entertainment	Sep 89	127.8	5.4	127.3
Other goods and services	Sep 89	151.2	8.0	148.7
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Sep 89	123.6	4.3	123.2
Gross national product* ($Bil. constant)	Q3 89	4158.1	2.9	4132.5
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	Sep 89	10.5	5.0	10.5
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	Sep 89	10.2	10.5	10.2
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	Sep 89	7.7	6.8	7.9
Industrial production## (1977=100)	Sep 89	142.3	2.7	142.4
Manufacturers new orders## ($Bil.)	Aug 89	236.9	4.4	230.4

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	Sep 89	651.0	1.4	649.2	117,498	1.8	119,092
Unemployment rate (%)	Sep 89	6.1	-	6.6	5.1	-	5.1
Nonagricultural employment (000)	Sep 89	561.6	2.8	554.4	109,453	2.7	108,638
Personal income### ($Mil.)	Q2 89	20,000	6.6	19,604	4,347,416	8.5	4,259,170
Housing units permitted							
Single	Sep 89	440	-14.2	470	78,725	-7.1	89,053
Multi	Sep 89	46	-44.6	24	33,407	-16.9	36,263

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
** Closing rate for month.
*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.
# Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.
Monthly data seasonally adjusted.
Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;
New Mexico Department of Labor and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data.
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.
U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Due to an error in data transmission from the U.S. Department of Commerce, the personal income figures in last month's issue of *New Mexico Business* were incorrect. The correct figures are contained in the current issue.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
1. GENERAL					
Civilian labor force* (000)	Sep 89	693.3	0.1	695.1	0.1
Total employment* (000)	Sep 89	651.0	1.4	649.2	1.6
Unemployment* (000)	Sep 89	42.3	-16.1	45.9	-16.8
Unemployment rate (%)	Sep 89	6.1	-	6.6	-
Weekly new unemployment insurance claims	Sep 89	841.0	-26.8	956.0	-9.0
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment**(000)	Sep 89	561.6	2.8	554.4	2.6
Personal income*** ($ mil.)	Q2 89	20000.0	6.6	19604.0	6.5
New business incorporations	Aug 89	245.0	17.2	182.0	-0.1
Business failure liabilities ($ 000)	Sep 89	4047.0	-50.8	3429.0	516.2
2. AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS					
Livestock and products ($ mil.)	Jul 89	46.1	1.8	55.6	6.5
Crops ($ mil.)	Jul 89	48.7	14.3	44.1	10.6
Total ($ mil.)	Jul 89	94.8	7.8	99.7	7.7
3. MINING					
Employment** (000)	Sep 89	15.9	3.2	15.8	0.6
Average hourly earnings ($)	Sep 89	12.76	3.8	12.24	4.4
Petroleum production (000 bbls.)	Sep 89	5480.9	-4.6	5684.3	-4.1
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	Sep 89	66.1	9.8	69.4	-3.6
Coal production (000 short tons)	Sep 89	2123.0	2.3	2327.0	9.2
Oil well completions&	Sep 89	46.0	-22.0	32.0	-26.4
Gas well completions&	Sep 89	43.0	22.9	46.0	54.3
Total footage drilled&& (000)	Sep 89	439.1	-11.3	402.9	-8.3
Oil sales ($ mil.)	Jul 89	101.5	23.3	100.4	-7.8
Gas sales ($ mil.)	Jul 89	99.5	34.1	84.7	-15.6
4. CONSTRUCTION					
Employment** (000)	Sep 89	30.4	-1.3	31.2	-3.2
Average hourly earnings ($)	Sep 89	12.13	7.1	11.74	3.5
Residential units permitted	Sep 89	486.0	-18.5	494.0	-8.9
Residential building permits ($ mil.)	Sep 89	35.5	-12.6	37.7	-6.1
Nonresidential building permits ($ mil.)	Sep 89	11.8	21.6	11.8	57.2
Residential construction contracts ($ mil.)	Sep 89	44.3	-4.5	40.7	-9.8
Nonresidential construction contracts ($mil.)	Sep 89	33.5	2.8	44.1	-19.9
Nonbuilding construction contracts ($ mil.)	Sep 89	39.4	42.2	17.6	8.6
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES					
Employment** (000)	Sep 89	28.9	0.0	27.8	-1.7
Average hourly earnings## ($)	Sep 89	13.86	-0.1	14.03	0.9
6. MANUFACTURING					
Employment** (000)	Sep 89	42.6	4.2	42.5	3.5
Average hourly earnings ($)	Sep 89	8.53	-2.3	8.51	-0.6
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	Sep 89	5.9	9.3	5.9	7.5
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	Sep 89	5.3	0.0	5.3	5.9
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	Sep 89	4.9	6.5	4.6	2.6
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	Sep 89	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	Sep 89	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.0

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
7. TRADE					
Wholesale employment** (000)	Sep 89	23.5	1.3	23.5	1.3
Retail employment** (000)	Sep 89	113.2	3.2	113.5	4.0
Average hourly earnings ($)	Sep 89	7.01	2.5	6.93	0.3
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE					
Employment** (000)	Sep 89	27.6	1.5	27.8	1.9
Bank average hourly earnings ($)	Sep 89	6.70	9.8	6.60	9.7
Bank total assets ($ mil.)	Q2 89	10248.0	4.4	10248.0	4.8
Bank total deposits ($ mil.)	Q2 89	8598.0	2.3	8617.0	3.4
Bank net loans ($ mil.)	Q2 89	5719.0	2.6	5638.0	N
S & L total assets ($ mil.)	Jul 89	5261.0	-11.0	5322.0	-9.5
S & L total deposits ($ mil.)	Jul 89	4626.0	-4.3	4598.0	-2.0
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& ($ mil.)	Jul 89	46.0	-59.6	75.0	-11.2
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM					
Total service employment** (000)	Sep 89	134.1	3.8	135.8	3.9
Lodging employment** (000)	Sep 89	12.3	2.5	12.7	2.6
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	Sep 89	44.5	6.5	44.9	6.5
Visits to state parks (000)	Sep 89	399.4	-7.2	567.6	N
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	Sep 89	182.4	5.7	280.3	9.8
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	Sep 89	377.9	5.5	474.1	9.3
Lodgers tax receipts### ($ 000)	Q2 89	2756.8	20.6	2063.8	15.2
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	Sep 89	73.8	3.9	80.3	4.7
10. GOVERNMENT					
Total government employment** (000)	Sep 89	145.4	3.0	136.5	2.7
Federal employment** (000)	Sep 89	30.8	3.0	31.1	1.7
State employment** @@ (000)	Sep 89	52.2	4.6	46.9	2.3
Local employment** (000)	Sep 89	62.4	1.6	58.5	3.6

Note: selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* Number of persons by place of residence.
** Number of jobs by place of work.
*** Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
& These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, reentry and additional zone.
&& Oil and gas combined.
&&& New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "Total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.
# For example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.
Communications and utilities only.
A portion of the increase in lodgers tax receipts is attributable to an increase in the rate levied by the City of Santa Fe. The rate increased from 3 to 4 percent as of July 1, 1987.
@ Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.
@@ This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). Full time equivalent employment (FTE) at LANL is 7,700 as of April 1989 according to LANL Personnel Dept.
@@@ Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources: New Mexico Department of Labor: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;
U. S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;
USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;
New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;
F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;
U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;
Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;
U. S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Section 8;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Park and Recreation Division: Section 9;
U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;
City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;
Pannell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS# FROM RETAIL TRADE
TOP 20 CITIES
($000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* JUL-SEP	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* APR-JUN
Alamogordo	$ 16,570	14.2	$ 15,538
Albuquerque	266,415	6.5	252,371
Artesia	5,115	2.3	5,268
Carlsbad	14,193	12.6	12,918
Clovis	16,970	-7.4	16,791
Deming	6,101	5.0	6,131
Espanola	7,505	-3.1	7,172
Farmington	31,155	7.8	29,940
Gallup	23,515	-6.7	22,754
Hobbs	15,847	-11.0	18,573
Las Cruces	36,155	-3.4	37,921
Las Vegas	6,209	-3.4	6,166
Los Alamos	7,469	5.5	6,407
Portales	5,157	1.1	5,149
Rio Rancho	6,023	-6.7	5,924
Roswell	20,598	5.9	19,699
Ruidoso	7,652	4.6	5,385
Santa Fe	66,040	7.3	53,599
Silver City	7,878	-11.0	8,465
Taos	9,912	1.3	8,045
State total	758,671	3.7	702,434

\# Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.
* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION@
SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ($000)			
	SEPT. 1989	SEPT. 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH SEPT. 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH SEPT. 1988	SEPT. 1989	SEPT. 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH SEPT. 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH SEPT. 1988
NEW RESIDENTIAL**								
Alamogordo	11	14	49	79	$ 554	$ 711	$ 3,027	$ 4,436
Albuquerque, Total	112	296	1,480	1,724	9,374	18,583	100,502	117,850
Single Family	112	225	1,049	1,448	9,374	16,381	85,912	110,855
Multi Family	0	71	431	276	0	2,202	14,590	6,994
Carlsbad	1	3	15	30	92	196	1,217	1,800
Clovis	5	3	75	22	351	340	4,762	1,794
Farmington	4	0	32	27	381	0	2,366	1,709
Hobbs	0	0	3	5	0	0	293	787
Las Cruces	25	26	440	434	1,749	1,367	21,691	21,629
Los Alamos	2	1	13	19	361	150	1,949	2,295
Rio Rancho	37	103	580	786	1,713	4,673	27,950	34,185
Roswell	4	5	47	51	304	324	3,279	3,608
Ruidoso	5	5	38	44	359	323	3,054	3,175
Santa Fe	52	25	484	387	4,619	3,010	31,966	23,583
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL								
Alamogordo	5	6	46	46	60	155	921	3,136
Albuquerque	2	3	31	42	2,927	2,750	84,837	38,897
Carlsbad	9	4	46	45	193	4	691	607
Clovis	1	2	9	14	96	175	2,816	2,711
Farmington	6	1	14	14	1,185	15	1,988	2,172
Hobbs	0	0	6	3	0	0	2,519	372
Las Cruces	13	16	93	135	1,022	1,184	5,997	9,059
Los Alamos	0	0	5	10	0	0	474	214
Rio Rancho	0	0	12	12	0	0	4,672	6,294
Roswell	8	7	63	58	108	52	1,474	963
Ruidoso	0	1	3	10	0	23	107	64
Santa Fe	7	2	57	31	506	150	10,523	3,893

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1984.
@ Data refer only to permits authorized for private construction projects. Public buildings and projects are excluded.
* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.
** Residential data includes both single and multi-family units. In the case of Albuquerque, single and multi-family units are also shown separately.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all cities, except for Rio Rancho;
City of Rio Rancho: Rio Rancho only.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
(000)

	NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE MSA*			LAS CRUCES MSA**			SANTA FE MSA***		
	SEPT.p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	AUG. r	SEPT.p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	AUG. r	SEPT.p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	AUG. r	SEPT.p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	AUG. r
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	693.3	0.1	695.1	264.1	-1.0	267.0	57.1	1.8	57.3	66.3	-0.2	67.8
Employment@	651.0	1.4	649.2	251.2	-0.0	252.5	53.5	2.7	53.4	63.9	0.8	65.4
Unemployment	42.3	-16.1	45.9	12.9	-16.8	14.5	3.6	-10.0	3.9	2.5	-16.7	2.4
Unemployment rate (%)	6.1	-	6.6	4.9	-	5.4	6.3	-	6.9	3.7	-	3.5
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	561.6	2.8	554.4	243.2	1.8	240.7	42.5	5.2	41.1	56.7	2.0	57.5
Mining	15.9	3.2	15.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contract construction	30.4	-1.3	31.2	15.0	-2.0	15.1	2.3	4.5	2.4	2.6	-7.1	2.7
Manufacturing	42.6	4.2	42.5	20.8	2.0	20.9	3.9	-4.9	3.9	1.7	0.0	1.7
Durable goods	28.3	4.4	28.5	14.8	1.4	14.9	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.1	0.0	1.1
Nondurable goods	14.3	3.6	14.0	6.0	3.4	6.0	2.3	-8.0	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	28.9	0.0	27.8	13.2	3.9	12.7	1.3	-7.1	1.3	1.1	-8.3	1.1
Trade	136.7	2.9	137.0	62.4	2.1	62.5	9.2	4.5	9.3	11.3	2.7	11.5
Wholesale	23.5	1.3	23.5	14.5	0.7	14.6	1.0	11.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.9
Retail	113.2	3.2	113.5	47.9	2.6	47.9	8.2	3.8	8.3	10.4	3.0	10.6
Finance, insurance, & real estate	27.6	1.5	27.8	15.4	2.7	15.4	1.8	5.9	1.8	2.0	0.0	2.0
Services	134.1	3.8	135.8	67.5	1.7	67.5	7.0	9.4	6.9	15.2	1.3	15.8
Government	145.4	3.0	136.5	48.8	2.1	46.5	17.0	7.6	15.6	22.9	4.1	22.7
Federal	30.8	3.0	31.1	13.3	-0.7	13.3	4.3	2.4	4.4	1.7	0.0	1.7
State	52.2	4.6	46.9	14.2	5.2	12.2	7.1	14.5	6.0	17.1	4.9	17.1
Local	62.4	1.6	58.5	21.3	1.9	21.0	5.6	3.7	5.2	4.1	2.5	3.9

N Not available, less than 50 jobs.
P Preliminary.
R Revised.

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.
@ Includes labor disputes.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

New Mexico Movers . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

were working at the time of the survey. Only 50 percent of stayers and an equal proportion of long distance movers reported working. Furthermore, local movers tended to work more hours per week than either stayers or long distance movers. Local movers worked 35 hours per week, on average, compared to 33 hours per week among stayers and 32 hours per week among long distance movers.

Nonetheless, because movers have a greater tendency to live in single-parent-headed households, they have a lower household income than stayers. On the whole, stayers have the highest household income. Their annual median income is $23,000. Long distance movers have household median income of $17,500 per year while local movers have $15,000 per year.

Movers (73.4%) are more likely than stayers (59.7%) to be employed as wage and salary workers in the private sector. Stayers (24.44%), on the other hand, are more likely than movers (19.3%) to be employed in the government sector. Other sectors include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The economic disadvantage of the geographically mobile population becomes even more pronounced when the proportion receiving government assistance is examined. Only a small fraction (8.25%) of non-movers received government assistance, i.e., food stamps and rent assistance, in 1988. Meanwhile, local movers (19%) are slightly more likely than the average United States resident (18%) to have received government assistance. Long distance movers (14%) are less likely than local movers to have received government assistance.

The economic stability of stayers is further reflected in the housing tenure patterns. Most of the stayers (81.32%) are house owners while most of the movers (67.9%) are renters. Local movers have the highest proportion of renters; 71 percent reported renting their place of residence in 1988. This proportion is higher than those who moved from other counties (62.86%).

The transitory character of geographically mobile households is underscored by the higher than average numbers of people not having telephones in their houses. More than one-fourth of the movers, both local and long distance movers, reported no telephone in their houses. This is compared to 11 percent of stayers.

To summarize, movers tend to be younger, have more children of pre-school age, and are more likely to live in households headed by a single parent. Moreover, as reflected by their lower household income, movers are less economically established. As a result, they are more likely to seek government assistance in the form of rental subsidy or food stamps. Movers are also more likely to be renters than home owners. With continuing high divorce rates, it is expected that these trends will continue into the immediate future.

Adelamar N. Alcantara, Demographer

NOW AVAILABLE—THE 1989 NEW MEXICO STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

The Bureau of Business and Economic Research has recently released the 1989 edition of the *New Mexico Statistical Abstract*. The 1989 abstract has 215 pages, containing 149 data tables, and 20 charts, graphs or maps. Historical data are shown in many tables and, where possible, information is updated through 1986. Featured in this edition are five tables of county rankings and expanded two-page county profiles. Ranked data comparing New Mexico counties include population, income, employment, health and vital statistics and welfare topics. Chapter headings in addition to the county rankings and profiles are: Agriculture; Climate & Water; Construction; Crime & Law Enforcement; Education; Employment; Finance; Government; Housing; Income; Manufacturing; Mining; Population; Poverty & Welfare; Roads & Traffic; Trade & Services; Travel & Recreation; Utilities; Vital Statistics; and Voter Statistics.

The cost of the 1989 *New Mexico Statistical Abstract* is $22.50 plus $4.00 shipping and handling. For more information, please call the Data Bank at (505) 277-6626, or write:

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Bureau of Business and Economic Research
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NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

Vol. 10 No. 11
December 1989

The New Mexico Economy: 1989 Review and 1990 Outlook

In 1989 the New Mexico economy continued to expand at a reasonable clip, led by strong growth in manufacturing, welcome improvement in the state's mining sector and the bottoming out of the three year long construction industry decline. New Mexico's economic performance this year matched the national average for the first time since 1985, and the state's growth is now one of the strongest among Southwestern states.

New Mexico nonagricultural employment grew 2.4 percent in 1989, after having increased 2.1 percent in 1988. State personal income expanded a healthy 7.4 percent this year, fueled by one-time sharp advances in interest and farm income. Real disposable income increased a strong 3.0 percent, which should have been good news for retailers during the holiday shopping season. The New Mexico unemployment rate fell from 7.8 percent in 1988 to 6.6 percent in 1989. Much of this improvement in the state's labor market, however, can be traced to a significant slowing in the state's labor force. In 1988 New Mexico experienced a slight net out-migration of persons for the first time since the 1960s, as unemployed construction and oil and gas workers left the state in search of job opportunities elsewhere. However, because of our high birth rates, overall state population continues to grow, and with the recent stabilization in the oil and gas and construction sectors, this net out-migration should cease in the future.

Small improvement in the state's mining sector can be seen in the re-opening of the molybdenum mine in Taos County and the potash mines near Carlsbad. Federal tax incentives have led to a burst of new exploration for coal seam gas in the Farmington area, while copper production continues to expand in Grant County. This has been welcome news to the economies of rural New Mexico.

Rural New Mexico is also experiencing strong growth in manufacturing. Manufacturing employment increased 7.4 percent in 1988 and an additional 6.0 percent in 1989 in the areas of the state outside the Albuquerque MSA. The TMC plant expansion in Roswell and new hiring at Intel in Rio Rancho have led this growth, but there has been significant manufacturing growth in Luna, McKinley, Otero and San Juan counties, as well.

Construction remains a weak area in the state's economy, although this industry appears to have bottomed out in 1989 after a long and steep contraction. Since 1985, New Mexico has lost 7,800 construction jobs, representing a 21.0 percent decline over this period. On a brighter note, tourism and strong personal income gains have greatly benefited the state's retail trade and services sectors where employment growth averaged 3.0 to 4.0 percent in 1989.

Albuquerque's economy remains mired in a rut of slow, but steady growth. In 1989 Albuquerque nonagricultural employment increased about 2.0 percent, matching its weak performance in 1987 and 1988. Albuquerque's current economic growth is a far cry from the 6.0 to 7.0 percent pace experienced in the mid-1980s. Albuquerque's economy is now expanding less than both the U.S. economy and the state's economy as a whole—an unusual development for New Mexico's largest city.

There are three major factors which explain the current slowdown in the Albuquerque economy. First of all, like New Mexico Albuquerque has experienced a severe recession in the construction sector. Albuquerque construction employment has fallen 18 percent since 1985—somewhat less than for the state as a whole, but construction is a more important sector to the city's economy. Secondly, Albuquerque's largest sector—services—is very sluggish with employment growth in the 2.0 to 2.5 percent range compared to 4.0 percent for New Mexico and 5.0 percent for the U.S. Within the services sector in Albuquerque you will find many high tech R&D firms including Sandia Labs and BDM Corporation, which do business with the federal government. The impact of defense spending cutbacks are appearing within the city's services sector. Finally, manufacturing employment growth within the Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County) has been very modest (1.5 percent) for the last two years in comparison with the manufacturing expansions in the rest of the state and the U.S.

In 1990 the New Mexico and Albuquerque economies will slow as the year progresses. An expected slowdown in the national economy (no recession, though) will be concentrated within the manufacturing sector. Thus, in New Mexico where manufacturing has been leading the state's economic expansion, we should also expect slower growth. Personal income gains in 1990 will be more modest as interest rates fall and farm income drops slightly from drought-induced highs in 1989. With still high inflation rates, real income growth will moderate, impacting the state's retail trade and consumer-oriented service businesses. Lower interest rates in 1990 will bring some good news to the state's construction industry. Single family housing permits are expected to increase 20 percent in 1990; however, the level of housing permits in 1990 will still be far below the peak levels of the 1983–87 time period. Other favorable developments in 1990 will include 1,300 new military jobs at Cannon Air Force Base in Clovis.

Assuming no major cuts in federal spending, 1990 will be a

(continued on page 7)

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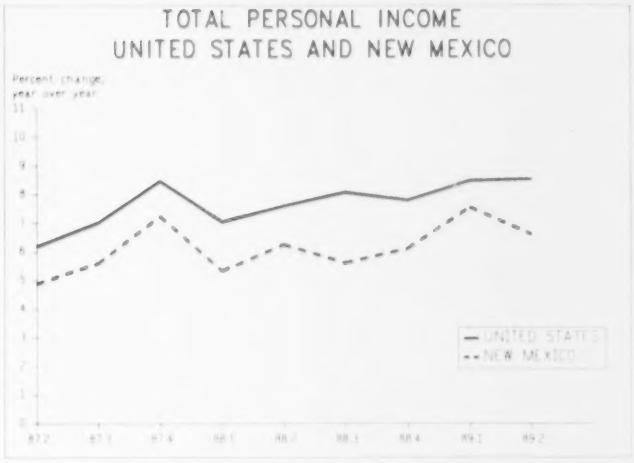
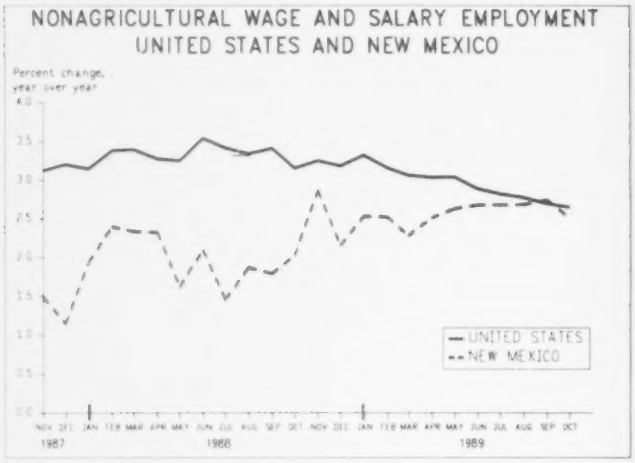
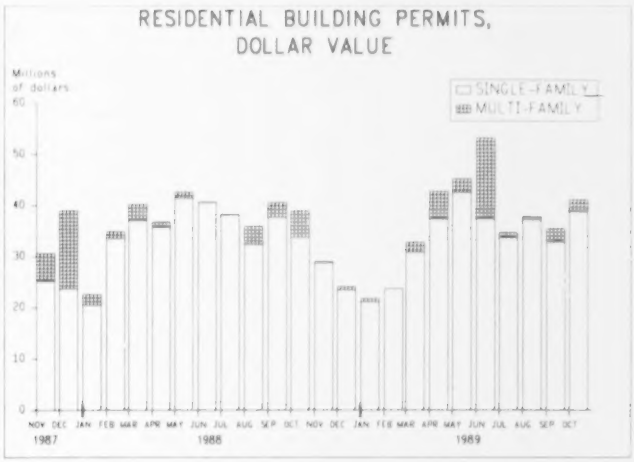
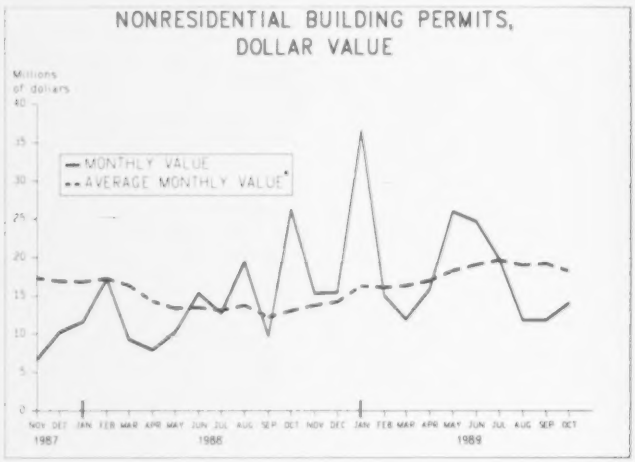
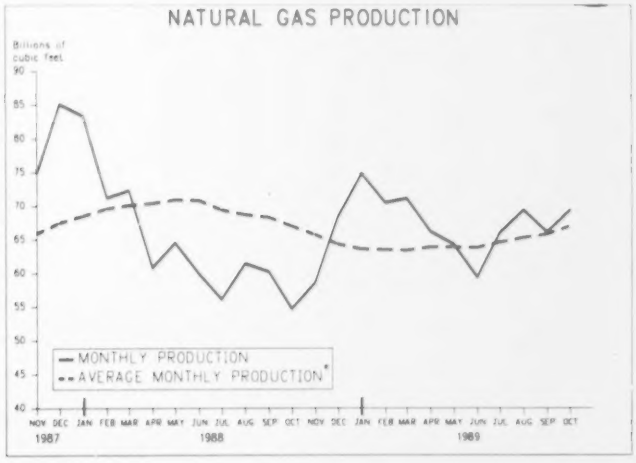
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO

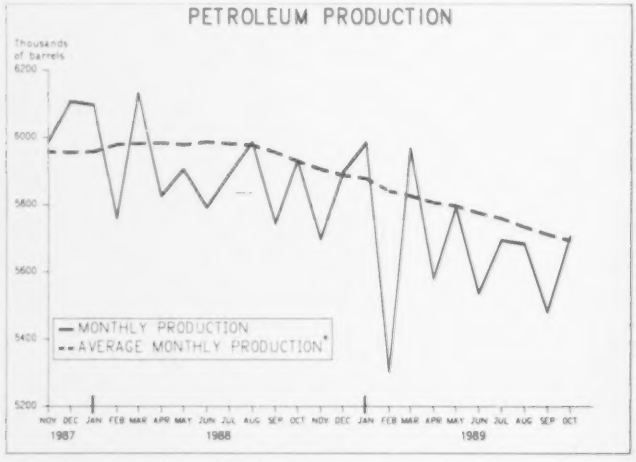












* 12 month moving average. For example, the point for August, 1988 represents an average of data from September, 1987 through August, 1988.

U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/ QTR DATA
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Oct 89	125.6	4.5	125.0
Food and beverages	Oct 89	126.3	5.0	125.9
Housing	Oct 89	124.4	3.8	124.3
Apparel and upkeep	Oct 89	122.7	1.7	120.0
Transportation	Oct 89	114.5	4.1	113.7
Medical care	Oct 89	152.7	8.1	151.7
Entertainment	Oct 89	128.4	5.4	127.8
Other goods and services	Oct 89	151.8	8.0	151.2
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Oct 89	124.2	4.5	123.6
Gross national product* ($Bil. constant)	Q3 89	4160.2	2.9	4132.5
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	Oct 89	10.5	5.0	10.5
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	Oct 89	10.1	11.1	10.2
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	Oct 89	7.6	3.4	7.7
Industrial production## (1977=100)	Oct 89	141.4	1.4	142.4
Manufacturers new orders## ($Bil.)	Sep 89	234.8	5.4	236.8

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	Oct 89	659.5	2.0	650.9	118,194	1.7	117,498
Unemployment rate (%)	Oct 89	5.9	-	6.1	5.0	-	5.1
Nonagricultural employment (000)	Oct 89	562.2	2.5	561.5	110,124	2.7	109,477
Personal income### ($Mil.)	Q2 89	20,000	6.6	19,604	4,347,416	8.5	4,259,170
Housing units permitted							
Single	Oct 89	470	2.2	440	81,465	-1.6	78,725
Multi	Oct 89	53	-82.6	46	34,898	-14.9	33,407

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
** Closing rate for month.
*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.
# Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.
Monthly data seasonally adjusted.
Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;
New Mexico Department of Labor and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data.
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.
U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
1. GENERAL					
Civilian labor force* (000)	Oct 89	701.0	1.0	693.2	0.0
Total employment* (000)	Oct 89	659.5	2.0	650.9	1.5
Unemployment* (000)	Oct 89	41.6	-12.4	42.3	-16.8
Unemployment rate (%)	Oct 89	5.9	-	6.1	-
Weekly new unemployment insurance claims	Oct 89	1184.0	-7.6	841.0	-10.1
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment**(000)	Oct 89	562.2	2.5	561.5	2.6
Personal income*** ($ mil.)	Q2 89	20000.0	6.6	19604.0	6.5
New business incorporations	Sep 89	221.0	3.8	245.0	-0.1
Business failure liabilities ($ 000)	Sep 89	4047.0	-50.8	3429.0	516.2
2. AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS					
Livestock and products ($ mil.)	Aug 89	54.4	-0.9	46.1	5.8
Crops ($ mil.)	Aug 89	43.5	3.8	48.7	10.6
Total ($ mil.)	Aug 89	97.9	1.1	94.8	7.2
3. MINING					
Employment** (000)	Oct 89	16.1	4.5	15.9	0.6
Average hourly earnings ($)	Oct 89	12.12	-1.3	12.63	3.3
Petroleum production (000 bbls.)	Oct 89	5705.9	-3.8	5480.9	-4.0
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	Oct 89	69.4	26.9	66.1	-0.0
Coal production (000 short tons)	Oct 89	2063.0	5.6	2123.0	10.0
Oil well completions&	Oct 89	32.0	-5.9	46.0	-23.6
Gas well completions&	Oct 89	37.0	-5.1	43.0	46.7
Total footage drilled&& (000)	Oct 89	298.8	-40.0	439.1	-13.5
Oil sales ($ mil.)	Aug 89	92.9	12.5	101.5	-4.4
Gas sales ($ mil.)	Aug 89	90.2	10.7	99.5	-13.8
4. CONSTRUCTION					
Employment** (000)	Oct 89	30.5	-1.0	30.4	-2.3
Average hourly earnings ($)	Oct 89	11.92	3.3	12.12	3.2
Residential units permitted	Oct 89	523.0	-31.6	486.0	-12.6
Residential building permits ($ mil.)	Oct 89	41.2	5.9	35.5	-4.4
Nonresidential building permits ($ mil.)	Oct 89	14.0	-46.6	11.8	39.5
Residential construction contracts ($ mil.)	Oct 89	48.1	-3.4	44.3	-10.3
Nonresidential construction contracts ($mil.)	Oct 89	43.8	-3.9	32.7	-19.9
Nonbuilding construction contracts ($ mil.)	Oct 89	28.9	-51.2	38.1	-12.4
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES					
Employment** (000)	Oct 89	28.9	-1.0	28.8	-1.7
Average hourly earnings## ($)	Oct 89	14.17	3.2	13.86	0.8
6. MANUFACTURING					
Employment** (000)	Oct 89	42.3	2.7	42.3	3.5
Average hourly earnings ($)	Oct 89	8.46	-3.5	8.56	-0.9
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	Oct 89	5.6	1.8	5.7	7.5
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	Oct 89	5.3	-3.6	5.3	5.9
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	Oct 89	4.7	4.4	4.8	2.6
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	Oct 89	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	Oct 89	2.6	4.0	2.6	0.0

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

	CURRENT MO/QTR	DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
7. TRADE					
Wholesale employment** (000)	Oct 89	23.6	1.3	23.5	1.3
Retail employment** (000)	Oct 89	111.7	2.2	113.2	3.8
Average hourly earnings ($)	Oct 89	6.92	3.7	6.99	0.6
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE					
Employment** (000)	Oct 89	27.7	2.2	27.6	2.2
Bank average hourly earnings ($)	Oct 89	6.90	7.8	6.70	9.6
Bank total assets ($ mil.)	Q2 89	10248.0	4.4	10248.0	4.8
Bank total deposits ($ mil.)	Q2 89	8598.0	2.3	8617.0	3.4
Bank net loans ($ mil.)	Q2 89	5719.0	2.6	5638.0	N
S & L total assets ($ mil.)	Jul 89	5261.0	-11.0	5322.0	-9.5
S & L total deposits ($ mil.)	Jul 89	4626.0	-4.3	4598.0	-2.0
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& ($ mil.)	Jul 89	46.0	-59.6	75.0	-11.2
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM					
Total service employment** (000)	Oct 89	133.4	3.7	134.2	3.9
Lodging employment** (000)	Oct 89	11.8	1.7	12.4	2.6
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	Oct 89	42.5	2.7	44.5	6.5
Visits to state parks (000)	Oct 89	262.9	-19.9	399.4	N
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	Oct 89	160.8	-1.3	182.4	8.1
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	Oct 89	437.7	13.3	377.9	10.3
Lodgers tax receipts### ($ 000)	Q2 89	2756.8	20.6	2063.8	15.2
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	Oct 89	77.2	6.9	73.8	5.5
10. GOVERNMENT					
Total government employment** (000)	Oct 89	148.0	3.1	145.6	2.7
Federal employment** (000)	Oct 89	30.3	2.0	30.8	2.0
State employment** @@ (000)	Oct 89	53.1	4.7	52.2	2.3
Local employment** (000)	Oct 89	64.6	2.4	62.6	3.3

Note: selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* Number of persons by place of residence.
** Number of jobs by place of work.
*** Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
& These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, reentry and additional zone.
&& Oil and gas combined.
&&& New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "Total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.
# For example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.
Communications and utilities only.
A portion of the increase in lodgers tax receipts is attributable to an increase in the rate levied by the City of Santa Fe. The rate increased from 3 to 4 percent as of July 1, 1987.
@ Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.
@@ This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). Full time equivalent employment (FTE) at LANL is 7,700 as of April 1989 according to LANL Personnel Dept.
@@@ Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources: New Mexico Department of Labor: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;
U. S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;
USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;
New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;
F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;
U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;
Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;
U. S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Section 8;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Park and Recreation Division: Section 9;
U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;
City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;
Pannell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS# FROM RETAIL TRADE
TOP 20 CITIES
($000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* AUG-OCT	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* MAY-JUL
Alamogordo	$ 16,558	11.2	$ 15,825
Albuquerque	265,659	9.7	268,261
Artesia	5,102	6.5	5,349
Carlsbad	13,877	13.0	13,784
Clovis	17,619	-0.9	17,845
Deming	6,165	10.0	6,232
Espanola	7,302	-1.3	7,805
Farmington	31,045	9.6	30,755
Gallup	22,997	-4.7	23,419
Hobbs	16,158	-9.3	18,870
Las Cruces	36,645	4.2	38,851
Las Vegas	6,309	0.3	6,217
Los Alamos	7,679	7.3	7,222
Portales	4,998	0.5	5,591
Rio Rancho	5,877	-4.0	6,041
Roswell	20,815	9.0	21,048
Ruidoso	7,475	10.5	5,814
Santa Fe	67,745	13.6	58,083
Silver City	8,501	1.3	8,996
Taos	10,137	6.6	8,909
State total	754,615	6.5	752,632

\# Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.
* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION@
SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ($000)			
	OCT. 1989	OCT. 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH OCT. 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH OCT. 1988	OCT. 1989	OCT. 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH OCT. 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH OCT. 1988
NEW RESIDENTIAL**								
Alamogordo	8	6	57	85	$ 478	$ 446	$ 3,505	$ 4,882
Albuquerque, Total	140	165	1,620	1,889	11,163	12,530	111,664	130,380
Single Family	128	165	1,177	1,613	10,363	12,530	96,275	123,386
Multi Family	12	0	443	276	800	0	15,389	6,994
Carlsbad	4	0	19	30	418	0	1,635	1,800
Clovis	16	5	91	27	1,269	375	6,030	2,169
Farmington	2	2	34	29	155	126	2,520	1,835
Hobbs	0	0	3	5	0	0	293	787
Las Cruces	32	47	472	481	2,183	1,604	23,873	23,233
Los Alamos	3	0	16	19	578	0	2,527	2,295
Rio Rancho	50	55	630	844	2,709	2,636	30,659	36,821
Roswell	8	5	55	56	592	437	3,871	4,045
Ruidoso	5	6	45	50	359	366	3,544	3,541
Santa Fe	66	314	550	701	5,108	7,544	37,074	31,127
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL								
Alamogordo	7	6	53	52	625	36	1,545	3,172
Albuquerque	2	4	33	46	1,317	17,410	86,155	56,307
Carlsbad	8	11	54	56	599	56	1,290	662
Clovis	0	4	9	18	0	1,200	2,816	3,910
Farmington	1	0	15	14	70	0	2,058	2,172
Hobbs	0	0	6	3	0	0	2,519	372
Las Cruces	12	14	105	149	3,785	1,053	9,782	10,112
Los Alamos	0	4	5	14	0	5	474	219
Rio Rancho	0	1	12	15	0	131	4,672	6,748
Roswell	7	4	70	62	435	413	1,909	1,376
Ruidoso	0	0	4	10	0	0	157	64
Santa Fe	7	3	64	34	649	154	11,172	4,047

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1984.
@ Data refer only to permits authorized for private construction projects. Public buildings and projects are excluded.
* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.
** Residential data includes both single and multi-family units. In the case of Albuquerque, single and multi-family units are also shown separately.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all cities, except for Rio Rancho;
City of Rio Rancho: Rio Rancho only.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
(000)

	NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE MSA*			LAS CRUCES MSA**			SANTA FE MSA***		
	OCT. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	SEPT.r	OCT. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	SEPT.r	OCT. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	SEPT.r	OCT. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	SEPT.r
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	701.0	1.0	693.2	267.6	0.7	263.9	59.3	2.8	57.1	67.2	1.2	66.4
Employment@	659.5	2.0	650.9	254.9	1.4	251.1	55.6	3.3	53.5	64.5	1.7	64.0
Unemployment	41.6	-12.4	42.3	12.7	-11.8	12.8	3.6	-7.7	3.6	2.7	-12.9	2.4
Unemployment rate (%)	5.9	-	6.1	4.7	-	4.9	6.1	-	6.3	4.1	-	3.7
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	562.2	2.5	561.5	242.3	1.6	242.9	43.2	3.8	42.4	56.7	1.8	56.9
Mining	16.1	4.5	15.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contract construction	30.5	-1.0	30.4	15.0	-2.0	15.0	2.3	4.5	2.3	2.7	-3.6	2.6
Manufacturing	42.3	2.7	42.3	20.7	1.0	20.8	3.9	-2.5	3.9	1.7	0.0	1.7
Durable goods	28.2	2.5	28.1	14.7	0.0	14.8	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.1	0.0	1.1
Nondurable goods	14.1	2.9	14.2	6.0	3.4	6.0	2.3	-4.2	2.3	0.6	-14.3	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	28.9	-1.0	28.8	13.1	3.1	13.1	1.3	-7.1	1.3	1.1	-8.3	1.1
Trade	135.3	2.0	136.7	61.7	1.0	62.4	9.4	4.4	9.2	11.0	0.9	11.3
Wholesale	23.6	1.3	23.5	14.5	0.7	14.5	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.9
Retail	111.7	2.2	113.2	47.2	1.1	47.9	8.4	3.7	8.2	10.1	1.0	10.4
Finance, insurance, & real estate	27.7	2.2	27.6	15.2	1.3	15.3	1.8	0.0	1.8	2.0	0.0	2.0
Services	133.4	3.7	134.2	67.6	2.1	67.5	6.9	4.5	7.0	15.0	1.4	15.2
Government	148.0	3.1	145.6	48.9	2.5	48.7	17.6	6.0	16.9	23.2	4.0	23.1
Federal	30.3	2.0	30.8	13.2	0.0	13.3	4.3	2.4	4.3	1.5	-6.3	1.7
State	53.1	4.7	52.2	13.8	3.8	14.1	7.4	8.8	7.0	17.1	4.3	17.1
Local	64.6	2.4	62.6	21.9	3.3	21.3	5.9	5.4	5.6	4.6	7.0	4.3

N Not available, less than 50 jobs.
P Preliminary.
R Revised.

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.
@ Includes labor disputes.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

The New Mexico Economy . . . (*continued from page 1*)

year of moderate growth for New Mexico. State nonagricultural employment is expected to increase 2.0 percent in 1990 with personal income gains of 5.8 percent. However, the annual averages will mask a state economy which is slowing throughout the year. For example, by the end of 1990 state employment growth will be closer to only 1.0 percent.

The decade of the 1980s was a remarkably different period for the New Mexico economy than the 1970s. On average, New Mexico nonagricultural employment grew only 1.95 percent per year during the 1980s compared to 4.8 percent per year in the 1970s. The collapse of the state's extractive industries in the 1980s ushered in a decade of much slower growth. In 1981 mining employment at 31,200 accounted for 6.5 percent of all jobs in the state. By 1989 mining employment had fallen 50 percent to 15,550 and accounted now for only 2.8 percent of state employment. During the 1980s increases in federal spending for SDI and defense manufacturing (Honeywell in Albuquerque) helped to offset the adverse consequences of the mining industry's decline.

As we begin the decade of the 1990s, the New Mexico economy faces the prospect of decline in yet another key industry—federal spending. In FY 1988 the federal government spent $8.685 billion in a New Mexico economy with a gross state product estimated at $26.3 billion. While no one envisions as drastic cuts in federal spending in the 1990s as occurred in the mining sector during the 1980s, the sheer importance of federal spending to the New Mexico economy means that even small real cuts will have significant negative impacts.

As New Mexico enters the 1990s, the state economy faces enormous risks due to its dependence upon federal spending. The exact size and timing of any cuts are unknown at this time. Offsetting potential cuts in SDI spending and a threatened across-the-board Gramm-Rudman cut will be expansion at Cannon Air Force Base in Clovis and at Kirtland Air Force Base in Albuquerque associated with the nationwide base closure activities. However, in the 1990s New Mexico must find other industries such as manufacturing, tourism and business services to diversify the state economy and offset the adverse effects of cuts in federal spending.

Brian McDonald, Director

(This 1989 and 1990 analysis of the New Mexico economy is based on estimates and projections at the Bureau of Business and Economic Research, utilizing an econometric model of the New Mexico economy.)

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NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

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THE NEW MEXICO ECONOMY IN THE 1980's AND BEYOND

In many respects, the eighties decade was a good one for the New Mexico economy. More than ninety thousand jobs were added, which translates to an average annual nonagricultural employment growth rate of 1.85 percent, just below the United States average of 1.91 percent. During the decade, New Mexico personal income grew at an average 7.8 percent annually, again slightly below the U. S. average of 8.1 percent. Both employment and income growth would likely have been much larger, but for some unhappy occurances in the mining and construction sectors. On the other hand, both would likely have been somewhat smaller but for the large growth of federal government expenditures, primarily for defense.

New Mexico economic performance during the latter part of the nineteen-seventies was something to behold (FIGURE 1). From 1976 to 1979, annual personal income growth averaged more than thirteen percent (Indeed, personal income growth averaged almost thirteen percent annually for the entire decade, considerably higher than the U. S. average.), and average nonagricultural employment growth was in excess of five percent. This robust expansion quickly began to dissipate during the early eighties, precipitated by oil price declines, troubles in the U. S. nuclear power industry arising from the incident at the Three Mile Island generating plant, and two national recessions (in 1980 and 1982). New Mexico employment growth fell to 0.9 percent in 1980, 2.2 percent in 1981, and actually showed a negative rate of 0.4 percent in 1982, the first such decline in twenty-one years. Personal income, however, continued to exhibit strong growth through 1980 and 1981, but then declined considerably in 1982 and showed a generally declining growth pattern through the remainder of the decade.

Beginning in 1983 New Mexico began to enjoy a resurgence of economic activity and growth. By 1984 employment growth had reached 4.8 percent, and was followed by 3.5 percent growth in 1985, although it slowed somewhat through the rest of the decade. The state's economy benefitted from a healthy and expanding national economy, a surge in consumer spending precipitated by a federal income tax cut of twenty-five percent, a construction boom fueled by incentives contained in the Tax Recovery Act of 1981, and large increases in federal defense expenditures within the state.

From 1983 to 1986 most of the state's economic expansion was concentrated in the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA'S) of Albuquerque, Las Cruces and Santa Fe, while rural New Mexico (all of New Mexico except the MSA'S) experienced much slower growth (FIGURE 2). The MSA'S capitalized on their roles as centers of retail trade and services, on increased tourism, and on the aforementioned increases in construction and federal defense spending. Meanwhile, the rural areas were suffering from the decline of the mining sector.

In the mining sector, lower oil prices severely retarded oil and gas exploration, and decreased demand for uranium had similar effects on uranium production and employment. Overall, the mining sector lost more than ten thousand jobs (out of about thirty thousand) between 1981 and 1983 (FIGURE 3). Moreover, because mining wages are higher than in other sectors, the loss of mining jobs had a greater secondary impact on the economy than would a similar loss from some other

FIGURE 1

PERSONAL INCOME AND NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH US AND NM, 1976-1989

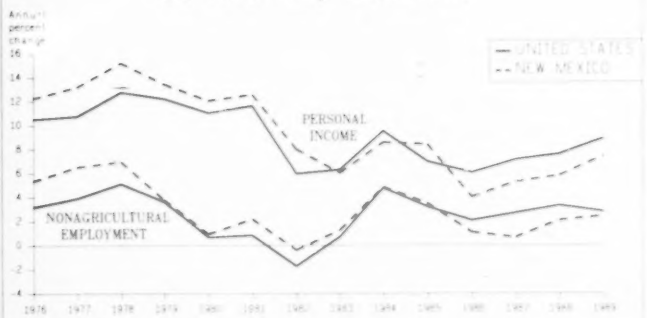

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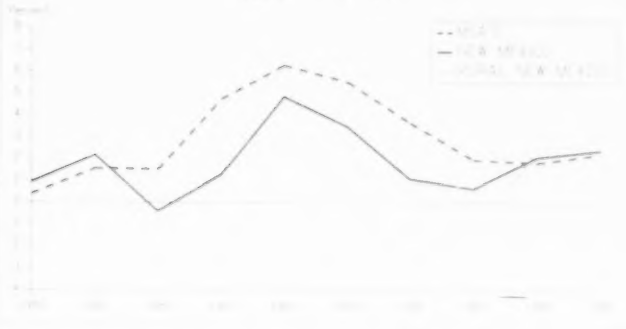
FIGURE 2
EMPLOYMENT GROWTH
MSA'S AND RURAL NEW MEXICO
1980 - 1989



sector. Of that job loss, about half were in metals (including uranium, copper and molybdenum), a third in oil and gas, and the remainder in coal/non-metals.

Between 1983 and 1985 mining employment remained stable, but in 1986 further declines in oil prices brought another spate of job loss. Meanwhile, copper production continued to increase, but copper employment showed a slow decline. Precisely the same situation existed with coal. And in molybdenum, hundreds of jobs disappeared, primarily due to the closing of the Molycorp mine in Taos County. At decade's end, mining employment has stabilized at slightly more than fifteen thousand, about half that of ten years ago, and accounts for only 2.8 percent of total employment, compared with 5.9 percent back then. New Mexico, once the world's leader in uranium production, now produces no more uranium. Copper and coal production continue to increase, but employment does not. Low oil prices still plague the oil and gas sector. There is some good news, though. An anti-dumping agreement with Canadian producers led to the reopening of some potash mines near Carlsbad. Recent higher prices have stimulated molybdenum production and have resulted in the reopening of the Molycorp mine during August, 1989, and the reinstatement of several hundred jobs. But overall, it appears that mining employment has stabilized, and barring major events, should remain so.

The construction sector was a source of strength for the New Mexico economy during the first half of the decade, particularly between 1983 and 1985. Stimulated by pent-up housing demand from the earlier part of the decade, high levels of consumer disposable income resulting from the personal income tax cut provision of the Tax Recovery Act of 1981, and the liberal depreciation policies of the same Act, under which newly constructed apartment and office buildings became excellent investments, construction activity and construction employment began to expand dramatically (FIGURE 4). Also adding to the expansion was considerable construction of non-residential buildings, including hospitals, manufacturing plants and warehouses, and non-building construction, including several hundred millions for a natural gas pipeline across the southern part of the state.

In 1986, the vigorous economic expansion slowed abruptly, done in by rapidly declining oil prices. The entire regional economy, highly dependent on energy prices, suffered along with New Mexico, while the national economy continued to expand. In the construction sector, particularly in residential housing, activity declined and employment fell. The decline in construction employment was a contributing factor to the general statewide economic slowdown. As to the cause of the decline in construction activity, there are numerous factors, including the slowdown itself. Statewide, some of the construction activity in commercial and public construction (natural gas pipeline, large scale manufacturing plants, hospitals) was composed of once-in-a-great-while type projects, and when they were completed, there was nothing to replace them. In residential construction, the tax incentives which made apartment construction so attractive had disappeared, but while they were in place, they had resulted in the construction of so many apartments that there was a serious oversupply problem. As a result, multifamily housing unit construction plummetted in 1985 and construction employment followed the next year (FIGURE 5). Both have continued their slide throughout the remainder of the decade, and have acted as a drag on the economy.

The federal government was a major player in the New Mexico economy during the 1980's, and the continuing influx

FIGURE 3
MINING EMPLOYMENT
1980 - 1989

FIGURE 4
CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT
DOLLAR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS
1980 - 1989

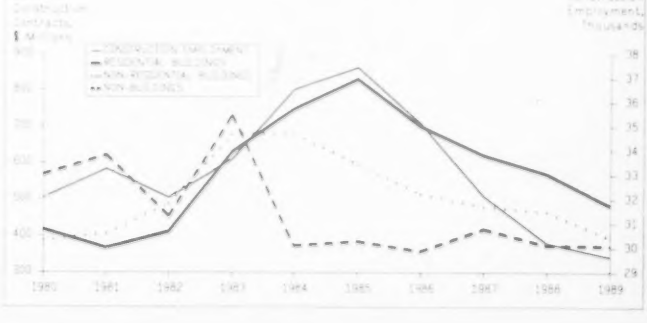


FIGURE 5
CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT
HOUSING UNITS AUTHORIZED
1980 - 1989

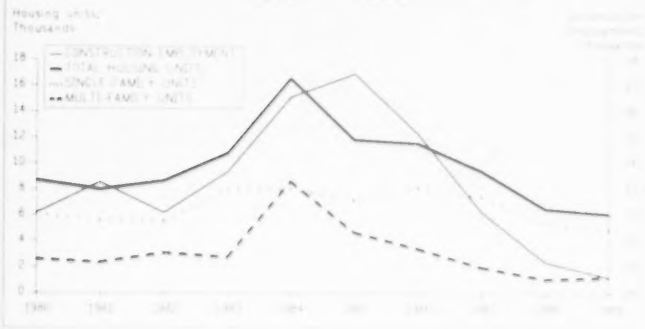
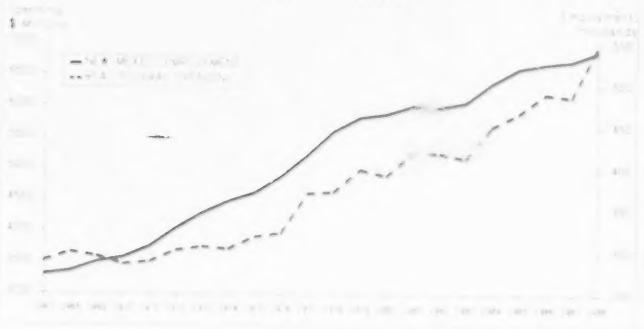


FIGURE 6
REAL FEDERAL SPENDING AND
NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT
1967 - 1988



of federal expenditures was a primary stimulant for economic growth, particularly in the three metropolitan areas. Indeed, real federal spending and New Mexico nonagricultural employment grew very much in step during the decade (FIGURE 6). While causality is not strictly implied by such a correlation, it does seem rather clear that much of the state's employment growth of the last ten (and even twenty) years stems directly from the federal government presence. Much of that spending was for nuclear weapons research, and for the programs of the Strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars). Such heavy funding of defense related research also attracted some large private firms. For example, Sperry Aerospace (later Honeywell) relocated to Albuquerque from Phoenix in 1983, bringing almost three thousand new jobs by the end of 1986. Currently, the federal government directly accounts for at least fifteen percent of all jobs in the state, including military, federal civilian, and private defense contractors.

Toward the end of the decade manufacturing employment, particularly durable manufacturing, began to show substantial growth, serving to lead the economy out of the 1986-87 slowdown caused by oil price declines. The bulk of this manufacturing growth was initiated in 1987, when the Greyhound Corporation, parent company of Roswell's Transportation Manufacturing Corporation (TMC), purchased General Motors Corporation's city bus manufacturing operation and moved it from Detroit to Roswell. High demand for busses prompted continuing expansion of TMC's production facilities, continuing new job opportunities (TMC now employs more than two thousand), and has attracted numerous smaller sattelite companies which are suppliers to TMC. Overall, the manufacturing sector has been a much-needed source of strength to the state economy during the last part of the decade.

At the beginning of the 1990's, the outlook for the New Mexico economy is one of mild, guarded optimism. Nationally, the economy is in the throes of a slowdown, so for the immediate future we cannot expect very rapid growth locally. For the next few years at least, it appears that the danger of a massive federal spending cutback has been averted, preventing an abrupt decline in expansion. Indeed, as a result of the restructuring of the military and the closing of many military installations nationwide, it appears that New Mexico will be receiving an net influx of several thousands of military and federal civilian personnel. New Mexico is also fortunate in that much of the defense funding it receives is for weapons research, rather than weapons production, because production facilities are more likely to face the ax should there be defense budget cuts in the near term (except for Star Wars, which is very vulnerable). In the longer term, however, weapons research funds are also likely to shrink, possibly substantially, and New Mexico stands at risk unless some alternative source of economic growth is brought into play. Possibilities include mining, manufacturing and tourism.

There is really not too much hope for help from the mining sector. Oil and natural gas prices remain rather low, and will generally serve to hinder mining growth so long as they continue so. What will happen with those prices is problematical, so it appears that mining cannot be depended upon as an alternative growth source.

There is much more hope for the future of manufacturing. New Mexico has much to offer potential manufacturers, and state and local officials have the ability to follow positive development strategies aimed at attracting new and relocating manufacturers. Even though manufacturing employment growth has been very high recently, manufacturing is still too small a sector of the economy for that growth to have a large overall effect. Manufacturing must grow relative to the rest of the economy to have the desired effect, and the appropriate development policies can greatly assist that growth.

Tourism, too, can have a positive effect on future growth, and once again official policies can help. There are many indications that tourism has been increasing in New Mexico, and a continuation of that trend will provide some welcome income to New Mexico.

Of course, there are other potential sources for future growth. For example, New Mexico's scientific research facilities may be in a position to compete for non-weapon research funding. Indeed, even now the state and the federal research laboratories are actively pursuing technology commercialization. But overall, manufacturing, and to a lesser degree tourism, remain the keys to New Mexico's economic future.

Lawrence A. Waldman
Economist

THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM—1987 REVISIONS

Overview

The Federal Government classifies American business establishments according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System. In the SIC System an establishment is categorized in the industry that best describes the principal economic activity of the business. The government's statistical collection programs are then based on this standard classification scheme. Through this system, data users can find comparable establishment statistics from diverse government sources. In short, the SIC System makes it possible to understand, describe and analyze the complex American economy.

Major industrial divisions in the SIC System include Agriculture, Mining, Construction, Manufacturing, Transportation/Communications/Utilities, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Finance/Insurance/Real Estate, Services and Public Administration. In the classification system, these broad divisions are then subdivided into additional industries. These new categories are again subdivided, so that all industries are organized in a hierarchical fashion. A numbering scheme is used where a two-digit number is assigned to the broadest groups within a major industrial division, a three-digit number is given to categories within a two-digit industry, and a four-digit number is assigned to very narrowly defined industries contained in a three-digit group.

For example, there are 20 two-digit industries in the Manufacturing division. One of these two-digit Manufacturing industries is Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment, and the SIC code number is 36. Within SIC 36 there are 8 three-digit industries. One of these industries is Electronic Components and Accessories-SIC code number 367. Within SIC 367 there are 8 four-digit industries. One of them is Semiconductors and Related Devices-SIC code number 3674.

Since the SIC System was created to classify the economic structure of the United States, it is necessary to periodically revise the system as the economy matures and changes. Over the last twenty years the U.S. economy experienced numerous technological changes, significant expansion of the services sector, and the wide-spread deregulation of various financial and transportation industries. It became apparent that the SIC System enacted in 1972 was in need of revision. Beginning in 1984 the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) undertook a series of steps, culminating in the release of a new SIC Manual in 1987.

The SIC revision resulted in a net increase of 19 Services industries, 8 Wholesale Trade industries and 7 Manufacturing industries. There was a net decrease of 34 industries in the remaining major industry divisions. New categories were often created by subdividing old industries or removing selected activities from certain groups and classifying those activities as a new industry. For example, a new two-digit Services industry, Engineering/Accounting/Research/Management/ and Related Services (SIC 87), was created by taking elements from Services, Not Elsewhere Classified (SIC 89) and Business Services (SIC 73).

The Revisions and New Mexico

Although the SIC revision took effect in January, 1987, the changes will be implemented by various government agencies over many years. For example, the New Mexico Department of Labor (NMDOL) has just recently published 1988 and 1989 establishment based wage and salary employment data according to the 1987 SIC System. Published data for years prior to 1988 are still based on the 1972 SIC System.

It is important to understand the impact of the revision on different industries, since there are problems in comparing data classified according to the new SIC System to data based on the old system. Although there were many changes at the four-digit industry level, published NMDOL employment data is only shown at the major division or two-digit industry level. Therefore, only major changes in two-digit industries are discussed here.

The NMDOL published two sets of employment data for the first quarter of 1988. One set is based on the 1972 SIC System, while the other set incorporates the 1987 revisions. From this one-time publication, it's possible to get an idea about the significant differences between the two SIC classification schemes (TABLE 1). (It should be noted that these employment data pertain only to those private sector jobs that are covered by New Mexico unemployment insurance (UI) law. Figures showing the effect of SIC changes on so-called noncovered employment are not available. The major government sectors (federal, state and local) were unaffected by the changes.)

In general, the SIC revision caused no significant employment shifts in the Agriculture, Mining, and Transportation/Communications/Utilities divisions. In the Construction division, over 80 jobs moved from the Heavy Construction industry to the Special Trades category. The largest changes in the Manufacturing division were among the Machinery and Computer Equipment (SIC 35), Electronics, Except Computer Equipment (SIC 36) and Instruments (SIC 38) industries. Shifts from SIC 36 and Fabricated Metal Products (SIC 34) resulted in over 50 new jobs in SIC 35. About 150 jobs were added to SIC 38, while SIC 36 experienced a net decrease of about 160 jobs.

The Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods industry (SIC 50) had a net increase of about 150 jobs, as Used Automotive Parts stores were shifted from the Miscellaneous Retail industry (SIC 59) to the Wholesale Trade division. The title of SIC 60 changed from Banking to Depository Institutions, and the movement of credit union and savings and loan employment from Non-depository Credit Institutions (SIC 61) resulted in a net gain of about 3,000 jobs in SIC 60.

The Services division experienced widespread changes. The new industry, Engineering/Accounting/Research/Management/and Related Services (SIC 87), has about 22,000 jobs that were taken from Business Services (SIC 73) and Services, Not Elsewhere Classified (SIC 89). More specifically, many SIC 87 jobs came from SIC 73 research and development labs, and the various engineering and architectural firms in SIC 89.

(continued on page 32)

TABLE I

EFFECTS OF THE 1987 SIC SYSTEM REVISIONS*
NEW MEXICO PRIVATE COVERED EMPLOYMENT - 1ST QUARTER, 1988

SIC Code #	Title	Employment 1972 SIC Code	Employment 1987 SIC Code	% Change
	Agriculture	7,070	7,070	0
	Mining	15,143	15,143	0
	Construction			
15	Building	9,052	9,052	0
16	Heavy Construction, other than Building	5,341	5,306	-0.6
17	Special Trade Contractors	14,123	14,210	0.6
	Total Construction	28,565	28,567	*
	Manufacturing			
20	Food & Kindred Products	3,611	3,611	0
23	Apparel	1,635	1,635	0
24	Lumber	2,404	2,404	0
25	Furniture and Fixtures	572	572	0
26	Paper	160	160	0
27	Printing and Publishing	3,906	3,906	0
28	Chemicals	697	697	0
29	Petroleum Refining	740	740	0
30	Rubber and Plastics	390	374	-4.1
31	Leather	334	334	0
32	Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete	2,264	2,238	-1.1
33	Primary Metals	1,477	1,477	0
34	Fabricated Metals, Except Machinery & Transportation Equipment	1,062	1,104	4.0
35	Machinery and Computer Equipment	2,566	2,621	2.1
36	Electronics, Except Computer Equip.	5,249	5,090	-3.0
37	Transportation Equipment	4,966	4,966	0
38	Instruments	3,950	4,095	3.7
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	1,882	1,882	0
	Total Manufacturing	38,773	38,813	*
	Transportation, Comm. & Utilities	26,883	26,883	0
	Wholesale Trade			
50	Wholesale Durable	13,199	13,354	1.2
51	Wholesale Non-Durable	9,696	9,696	0
	Total Wholesale Trade	22,894	23,049	0.7
	Retail Trade			
52	Building Materials & Garden Supply	4,084	4,084	0
53	General Merchandise Stores	11,898	11,898	0
54	Food Stores	14,296	14,296	0
55	Auto Dealers & Gasoline Services Stations	13,332	13,332	0
56	Apparel & Accessory Stores	5,437	5,437	0
57	Home Furniture & Furnishings	4,331	4,331	0
58	Eating & Drinking Places	37,977	37,977	0
59	Miscellaneous Retail	11,636	11,438	-1.7
	Total Retail Trade	102,976	102,778	-0.2
	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate			
60	Depository Institutions	7,961	10,946	37.5
61	Nondepository Credit Institutions	4,474	1,489	-66.7
62	Security Dealers	699	699	0
63	Insurance Carriers	3,230	3,230	0
64	Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service	2,905	2,919	0.5
65	Real Estate	5,837	5,840	0.1
66	Combined Real Estate, Insurance & Law Offices	17	--	-100
67	Holding & Other Investment Offices	591	591	0
	Total Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	25,714	25,714	0
	Services			
70	Hotels and other Lodging	10,797	10,797	0
72	Personal	6,157	5,616	-8.8
73	Business	30,769	16,198	-47.4
75	Automotive Repair	4,626	4,629	*
76	Miscellaneous Repair	1,620	1,620	0
78	Motion Pictures	860	1,559	81.3
79	Amusement and Recreation	5,124	5,607	9.1
80	Health	31,038	31,039	*
81	Legal	4,293	4,293	0
82	Educational	3,069	3,072	*
83	Social	6,589	6,589	0
84	Museums, Art Galleries & Zoos	74	78	5.4
86	Membership Organizations	5,418	5,418	0
87	Engineering, Accounting & Research	--	21,854	NA
88	Private Households	935	935	0
89	Services, Not Elsewhere Classified	8,449	520	-93.8
	Total Services	119,618	119,624	*
	All Industries	387,635	387,841	*

* There are some minor differences between the employment based on 1972 SIC codes and the employment that incorporates the 1987 revisions, which are not the result of changes in the SIC System. Since some time had elapsed between the publication of the two data sets, there were slight changes in the total number of reporting employers contained in the data base. Percent changes were not calculated for these differences.

NA Not applicable.

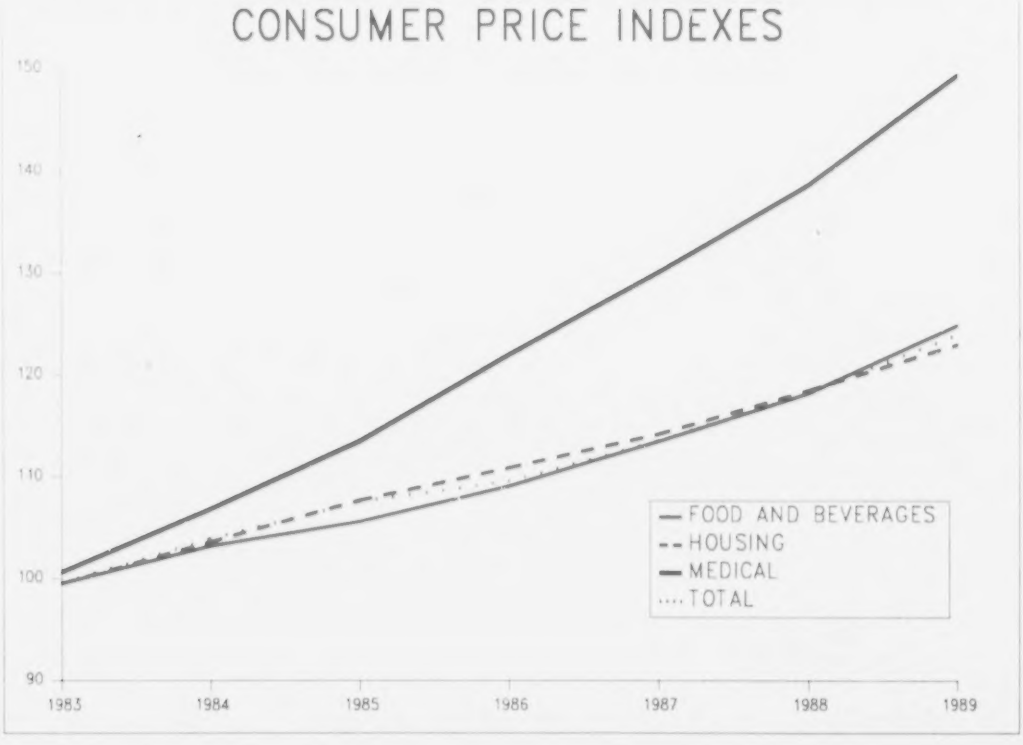
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor, Covered Employment and Wages.

PRICE INDEXES

SELECTED U.S. PRICE AND COST INDEXES
ANNUAL AVERAGES

	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989P	% Change 1988-1989
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (1982-1984=100)									
ALL ITEMS (C.P.I.-U)[1]	72.6	99.6	103.9	107.6	109.6	113.6	118.3	124.0	4.8
Food & Beverages	79.9	99.5	103.2	105.6	109.1	113.5	118.2	124.9	5.7
Housing	70.1	99.5	103.6	107.7	110.9	114.2	118.5	123.0	3.8
Apparel & Upkeep	84.9	100.2	102.1	105.0	105.9	110.6	115.4	118.6	2.8
Transportation	70.5	99.3	103.7	106.4	102.3	105.4	108.7	114.1	5.0
Medical Care	67.5	100.6	106.8	113.5	122.0	130.1	138.6	149.3	7.7
Entertainment	76.7	100.1	103.8	107.9	111.6	115.3	120.3	126.5	5.2
Other Goods & Services	68.9	101.1	107.9	114.5	121.4	128.5	137.0	147.7	7.8
ALL ITEMS (C.P.I.-W)[2]	73.1	99.8	103.3	106.9	108.6	112.5	117.0	122.6	4.8
PRODUCER PRICE INDEX (1982=100)									
ALL COMMODITIES	78.7	101.3	103.7	103.2	100.2	102.8	106.9	112.2	5.0
Finished Goods	77.6	101.6	103.7	104.7	103.2	105.4	108.0	113.5	5.1
Intermediate Materials, Supplies & Components	78.4	100.6	103.1	102.7	99.1	101.5	107.1	112.0	4.6
Crude Materials for Further Processing	85.9	101.3	103.5	95.8	87.7	93.7	96.0	103.0	7.3
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX[3] (1982=100)	80.9	102.7	106.6	109.8	111.9	114.4	116.2	120.0	3.3

P Preliminary.
1 All urban consumers.
2 Urban wage earners and clerical workers.
3 U.S. Department of Commerce composite.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Business Statistics, and Survey of Current Business, various issues and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND JOBS IN NEW MEXICO*
(Monthly Averages)

	1979	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989p	% Change 1988-1989
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	557,000	628,000	644,000	678,000	682,000	688,000	698,000	1.5
Total Employment	520,000	581,000	587,000	616,000	622,000	635,000	651,000	2.5
Total Unemployment	37,000	47,000	57,000	62,000	60,000	54,000	46,000	-14.8
Rate	6.6	7.5	8.8	9.2	8.9	7.8	6.7	NA
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT[1,2]	461,000	502,800	520,200	525,900	529,300	547,500	560,400	2.4
Manufacturing	34,800	36,500	37,300	37,400	38,300	40,400	42,100	4.2
Mining	27,100	21,600	21,000	16,200	14,900	15,000	14,500	-3.3
Contract Construction	35,600	36,600	37,500	35,100	32,100	31,000	30,600	-1.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	28,100	30,000	30,000	29,400	28,800	29,000	28,900	-0.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	104,100	117,500	122,600	126,300	127,700	130,300	134,200	3.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	21,200	24,700	25,800	26,600	26,900	26,600	26,500	-0.4
Services[2]	89,600	106,300	113,200	118,900	123,000	133,400	139,100	4.3
Government	120,500	129,700	132,800	135,900	137,600	141,600	144,600	2.1

* Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
NA Not applicable.
p Preliminary.
1 Nonagricultural wage and salary employment is not strictly comparable to total civilian employment since double job holders and in-commuting workers are excluded from total civilian employment, but included in nonagricultural wage and salary employment.
2 A portion of the increase in Services employment from 1987 to 1988 is attributable to a special employer survey conducted in the Membership Organization sector. Therefore, Services employment data in 1988 and 1989 are not completely comparable to data for years prior to 1988.
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.
Note: Industry classifications for 1988 and 1989 are based on the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. Employment statistics prior to 1988 are based on earlier editions of the SIC Manual. Industries shown above have been regrouped to minimize comparability problems that resulted from the SIC code change. If there are significant comparability problems, they are noted separately.

PER CAPITA INCOME[1]
SOUTHWEST AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONS

	1987	1988	% Change	National Rank 1988
SOUTHWEST	$13,628	$14,350	5.3	NA
Arizona	14,322	14,970	4.5	28
NEW MEXICO	11,889	12,488	5.0	45
Oklahoma	12,607	13,323	5.7	37
Texas	13,840	14,586	5.4	33
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	$13,620	$14,363	5.5	NA
Colorado	15,680	16,463	5.0	19
Idaho	11,797	12,665	7.4	44
Montana	12,304	12,866	4.6	39
Utah	11,530	12,193	5.8	48
Wyoming	12,836	13,609	6.0	36
U.S. AVERAGE	$15,472	$16,489	6.6	NA

NA Not applicable.
1 By place of residence.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, August, 1989.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS BY SECTOR
NEW MEXICO
(In Current Dollars)

	1979	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989p	% Change 1979-1989	% Change 1988-1989
Mining	$8.28	$11.50	$11.90	$12.58	$11.58	$11.83	$12.16	46.9	2.8
Construction	8.79	10.46	10.63	10.89	10.60	11.12	11.27	28.2	1.3
Manufacturing	5.36	7.98	8.41	8.75	8.74	8.87	8.72	62.7	-1.7
Durable Goods	5.75	8.18	8.57	8.83	8.91	9.07	9.10	58.3	0.3
Nondurable Goods	4.67	7.53	8.07	8.57	8.29	8.33	7.81	67.2	-6.2
Transportation & Utilities	7.28	10.50	11.08	12.03	13.42	13.85	14.19	94.9	2.5
Trade	na	6.57	6.65	6.77	6.76	6.73	6.99	na	3.9
Depository Institutions	na	na	na	na	na	6.11	6.62	na	8.3

na Not available
p Preliminary.
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.
Note: Industry classifications for 1988 and 1989 are based on the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. Earnings statistics prior to 1988 are based on earlier editions of the SIC Manual. Industries shown above have been regrouped to minimize comparability problems that resulted from the SIC code changes. If there are significant comparability problems, they are noted separately.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS BY SECTOR
NEW MEXICO
(In Constant 1989 Dollars)

	1979	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989p	% Change 1979-1989	% Change 1988-1989
Mining	$14.14	$13.72	$13.71	$14.23	$12.64	$12.40	$12.16	-14.0	-1.9
Construction	15.01	12.48	12.25	12.32	11.57	11.66	11.27	-24.9	-3.3
Manufacturing	9.15	9.52	9.69	9.90	9.54	9.30	8.72	-4.7	-6.2
Durable Goods	9.82	9.76	9.88	9.99	9.73	9.51	9.10	-7.3	-4.3
Nondurable Goods	7.98	8.99	9.30	9.70	9.05	8.73	7.81	-2.1	-10.5
Transportation & Utilities	12.43	12.53	12.77	13.61	14.65	14.52	14.19	14.2	-2.3
Trade	na	7.84	7.66	7.66	7.38	7.05	6.99	na	-0.9
Depository Institutions	na	na	na	na	na	6.40	6.62	na	3.4

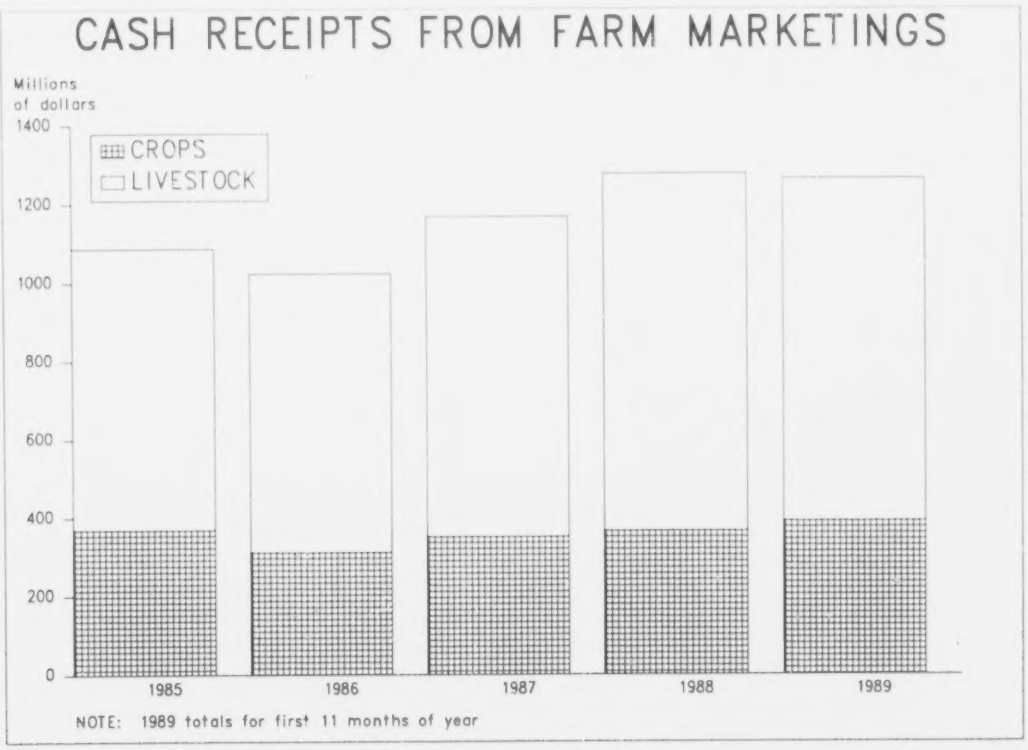
na Not available
p Preliminary.
Source: New Mexico Department Labor and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Note: Industry classifications for 1988 and 1989 are based on the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. Earnings statistics prior to 1988 are based on earlier editions of the SIC Manual. Industries shown above have been regrouped to minimize comparability problems that resulted from the SIC code changes. If there are significant comparability problems, they are noted separately.

AGRICULTURE

LIVESTOCK PRICES, CASH MARKETINGS AND FARM EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO

	1979	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989[2]	% Change 1988-1989
FARM EMPLOYMENT (Monthly Averages)							
Total Employment	23,831	19,328	18,544	18,784	18,578	na	na
Proprietors	13,730	14,220	13,836	13,564	13,564	na	na
Wage & Salary Workers	10,101	5,108	4,708	5,220	5,014	na	na
PRICES TO FARMERS (Annual Averages)							
All Beef Cattle (per cwt.)[1]	$ 69.20	$ 49.40	$ 48.50	$ 57.20	$ 62.30	$ 61.40	-1.4
Calves (per cwt.)[1]	87.60	68.10	65.40	84.50	92.30	90.20	-2.3
Sheep (per cwt.)[1]	27.80	28.00	31.50	33.90	32.60	29.50	-9.5
Lambs (per cwt.)[1]	71.90	68.80	70.80	83.30	71.00	66.90	-5.8
Wool (per lb.)	0.92	0.72	0.75	1.20	1.85	1.27	-31.4
CASH MARKETINGS (Annual Totals) ($000s)							
All Farm Products	$1,125,705	$1,087,005	$1,023,572	$1,167,875	$1,276,092	$1,263,796[3]	6.2[4]
Livestock	878,873	717,902	711,797	816,996	910,322	873,050[3]	1.6[4]
Crops	246,832	369,103	311,775	350,879	365,770	390,746[3]	18.2[4]

na Not available.
1 cwt = hundred weight.
2 Subject to revision.
3 Total for the first 11 months of the year.
4 Percent change based on 11 months of 1989 compared to 11 months of 1988.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service; U.S. Department of Agriculture, New Mexico Agricultural Statistics Service; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, August, 1989.

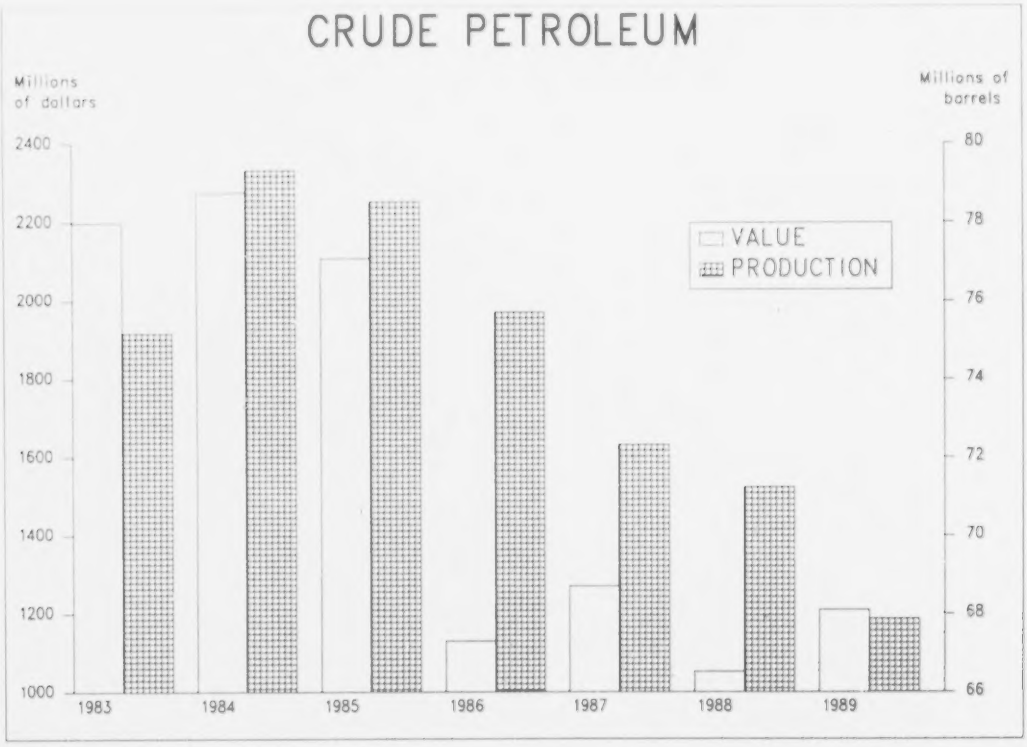


MINING

SELECTED MINERAL PRODUCTION IN NEW MEXICO

	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989p	% Change 1988-1989
Petroleum (crude) (000 42-gal. bbls.)	79,649	75,169	79,336	78,530	75,712	72,328	71,235	67,874[2]	-4.7
Natural Gas[1] (billion cubic ft.)	1,181	895	957	905	703	824	792	849[2]	7.2
Copper (000 short tons)	181	172	208	w	w	272	285	w	na
Potash (000 short tons, K_2O equivalent)	2,210	1,409	1,563	1,235	1,088	1,458	1,401	1,499	7.0
Uranium (Tons, recoverable content U_3O_8)	7,423	2,550	1,458	692	926	1,166	1,130	1,000	-11.5
Coal (000 short tons)	15,615	20,415	21,279	22,203	21,496	19,131	21,803	23,498	7.8
Sand and Gravel (000 short tons)	7,141	7,000	8,363	8,400	8,471	8,600	8,787	9,400	7.0
Perlite (000 short tons)	588	394	416	430	433	437	458	462	0.9
Stone (000 short tons)	2,609	4,748	4,720	3,661	3,922	4,525	3,522	4,026	14.3
Gold (000 troy ounces)	23	w	w	45	40	w	w	w	na

na Not available.
p Preliminary.
w Witheld to avoid disclosing confidential data of individual companies.
1 Marketed production, i.e., gross withdrawals less gas used for repressuring and quantities vented and flared.
2 Estimate based on available data.
Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, annual report; the U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, selected publications; and the New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department, Mineral Industry Services.

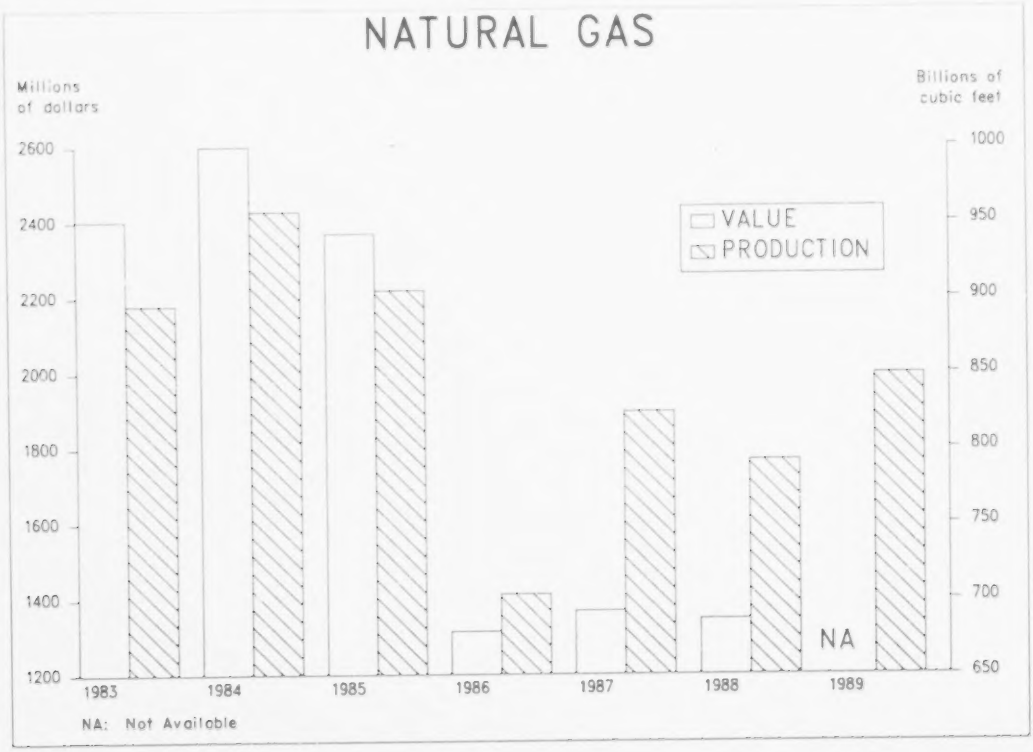


VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN NEW MEXICO
($000s)

	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989p	% Change 1988-1989
TOTAL[1]	$4,000,692	$5,607,286	$6,028,442	$5,704,654	$3,571,698	$3,844,664	$3,971,395	$ na	na
Crude Petroleum	1,119,864	2,199,445	2,276,150	2,107,745	1,130,380	1,270,803	1,052,853	1,210,583	15.0
Natural Gas[2]	1,613,742	2,402,769	2,599,121	2,369,980	1,314,084	1,367,620	1,346,924	na	na
Copper	336,934	w	w	w	w	448,373	687,182	w	na
Potash	228,776	174,700	204,100	156,000	132,900	174,200	213,800	250,900	17.4
Uranium	361,055	120,411	104,480	49,893	36,558	51,724	52,274	38,000	-27.3
Coal	211,583	367,470	412,813	519,772	478,501	416,673	496,672	na	na
Sand & Gravel	18,245	20,000	22,389	22,800	25,862	31,000	31,367	36,200	15.4
Perlite	14,874	13,297	14,115	14,896	13,727	13,611	14,294	14,169	-0.9
Stone	6,860	15,259	17,185	15,509	15,678	16,545	14,526	15,659	7.8
Gold	7,065	w	w	14,309	14,677	w	w	w	na
Other[3]	81,694	293,935	378,089	433,750	409,331	54,115	61,503	847,954	NA

NA Not applicable.
na Not available.
p Preliminary.
w Withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data of individual companies; included in "Other."
1 Incomplete total, does not include the value of natural gas liquids.
2 Value of marketed production, i.e., gross withdrawals less gas used for repressuring and quantities vented and flared.
3 The mineral groups contained in the "Other" category may vary from year to year. In general, minerals such as cement, clays, gem stones, gypsum, helium, iron ore, lead, mica, molybdenum, pumice, salt, silver, and tungsten are always included in the "Other" category. However, if the information for a mineral group is withheld in a given year to avoid disclosing confidential data, the value of production for that group is also included in "Other". Therefore, the value of "Other" may fluctuate solely because of the different mineral groups that comprise it.

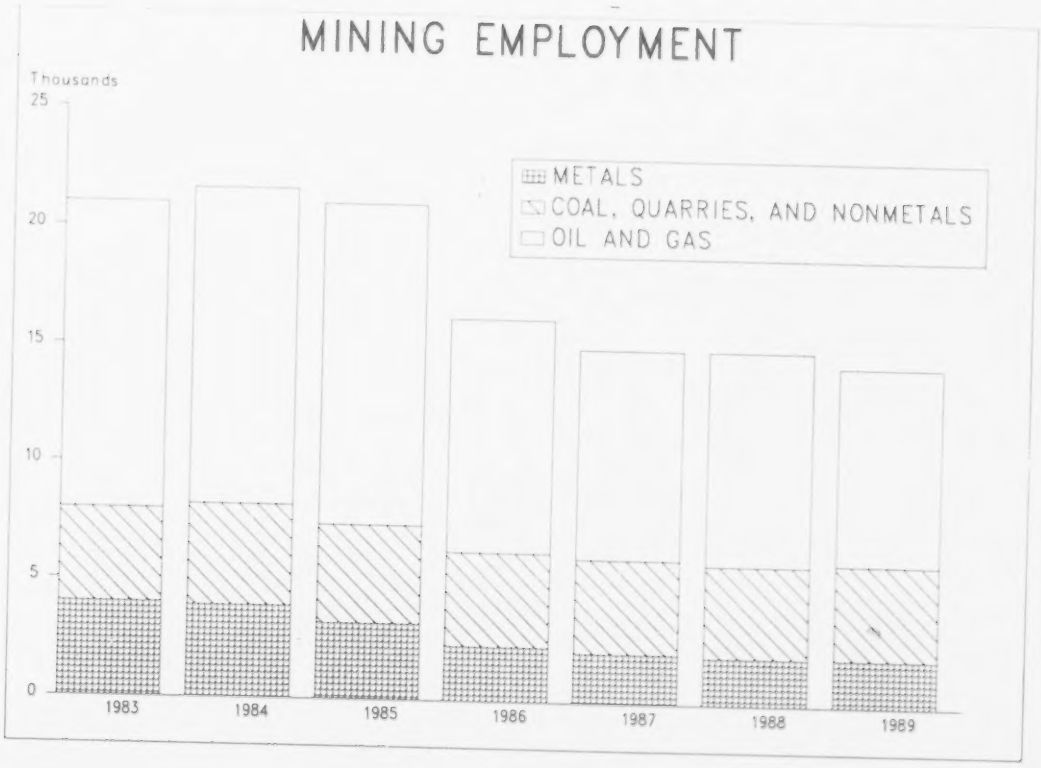
Source: U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines, annual reports; U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration; and New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department, Mineral Industry Services.

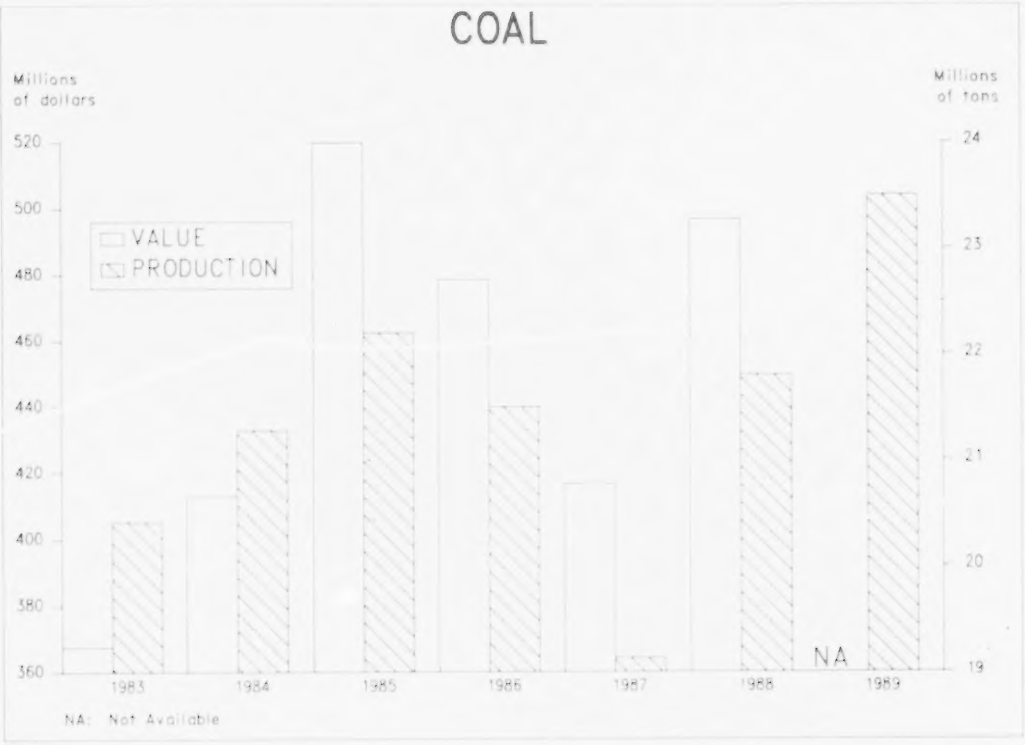


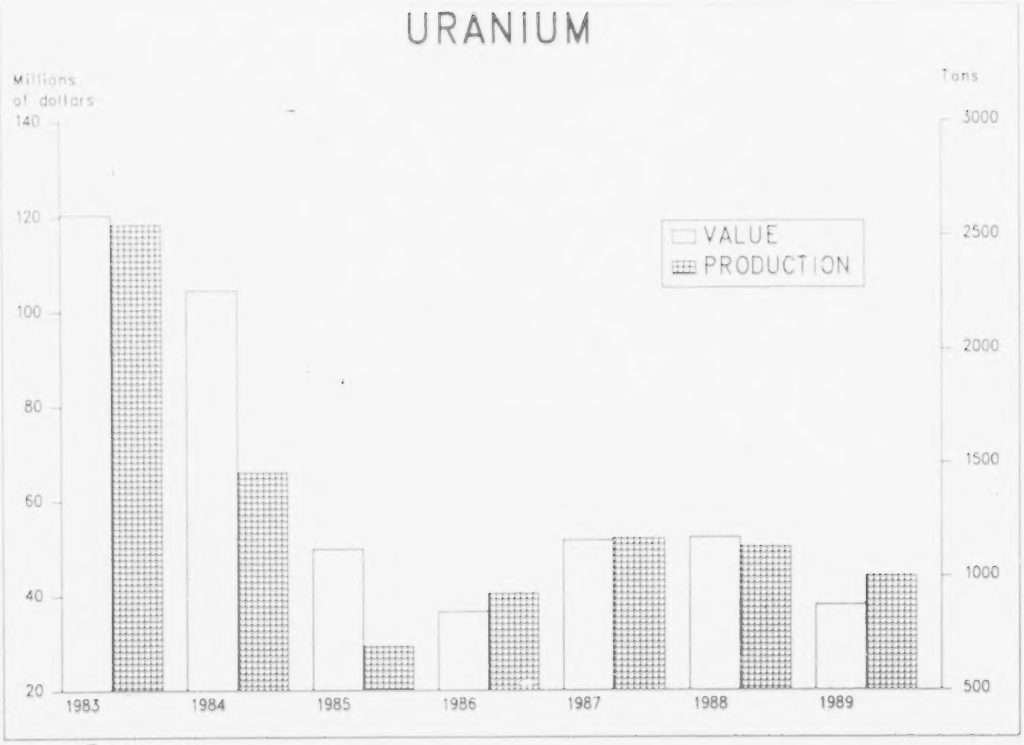
MINING EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO*
(Monthly Averages)

	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989p	% Change 1988-1989
TOTAL	27,100	21,000	21,600	21,000	16,200	14,900	15,000	14,500	-3.3
Metal	11,200	4,000	3,900	3,200	2,300	2,100	2,000	2,000	0.0
Coal & Nonmetallic	5,000	4,000	4,300	4,200	4,000	4,000	3,900	4,000	2.6
Oil & Gas	11,000	13,000	13,400	13,600	9,900	8,900	9,100	8,400	-7.7
Average Weekly Hours	44.9	42.4	41.9	42.3	40.0	42.9	43.0	44.3	3.0
Average Weekly Earnings	$371.77	$475.30	$481.85	$503.37	$503.20	$496.78	$508.69	$538.69	5.9

* Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
p Preliminary.
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.
Note: Industry classifications for 1988 and 1989 are based on the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. Employment statistics prior to 1988 are based on earlier editions of the SIC Manual. Industries shown above have been regrouped to minimize comparability problems that resulted from the SIC code change. If there are significant comparability problems, they are noted separately.




COAL
Millions of dollars
Millions of tons
520
500
480
460
440
420
400
380
360
24
23
22
21
20
19
VALUE
PRODUCTION
NA
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
NA: Not Available

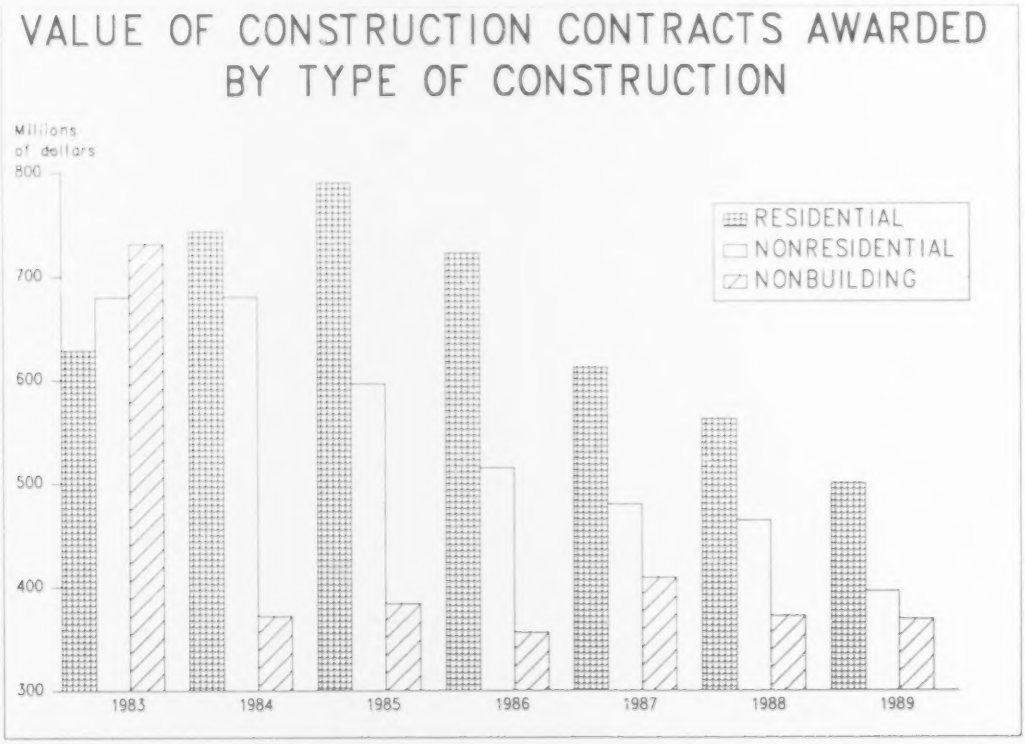

URANIUM
Millions of dollars
Tons
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
VALUE
PRODUCTION
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989

CONSTRUCTION

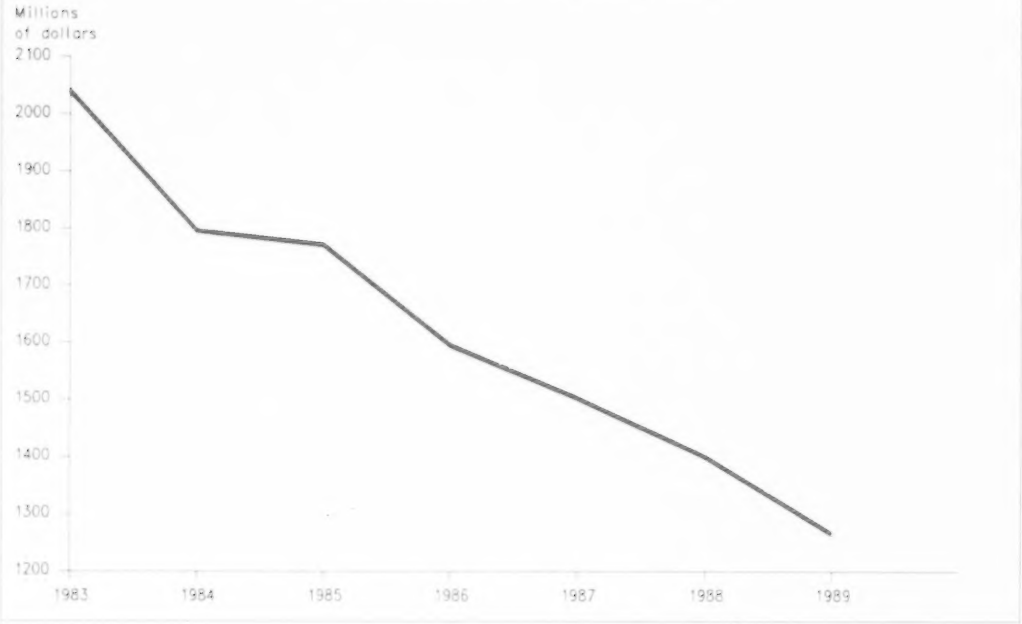
CONSTRUCTION IN NEW MEXICO

	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989p	% Change 1988-1989
EMPLOYMENT (Monthly Averages)	35,600	33,700	36,600	37,500	35,100	32,100	31,000	30,600	-1.3
VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED									
Total ($000s)	$1,059,800	$2,040,090	$1,795,606	$1,770,642	$1,594,236	$1,501,698	$1,399,483	$1,265,782	-9.6
Residential	511,400	628,529	743,463	790,136	722,590	612,292	562,366	500,203	-11.1
Nonresidential	319,300	680,023	680,339	596,469	515,246	480,225	464,579	396,283	-14.7
Nonbuilding	229,100	731,538	371,804	384,037	356,400	409,181	372,538	369,296	-0.9
BUILDING PERMITS									
Value ($000s)									
Total[1]	$ na	$ 952,745	$1,210,109	$1,097,929	$1,031,479	$ 828,578	$ 693,031	$ 811,057	17.0
New Residential, Total	$ 462,826	$ 493,158	$ 683,631	$ 567,041	$ 603,833	$ 548,599	$ 420,612	$ 412,386	-2.0
Single Family	384,838	431,135	474,800	457,343	532,310	494,720	396,783	378,735	-4.5
Multifamily	77,987	62,023	208,831	109,698	71,523	53,879	23,829	33,651	41.2
New Nonresidential, Total	na	320,479	384,896	379,376	242,383	189,841	172,500	213,103	23.5
Permits/Units[2]									
New Residential, Total	13,097	10,814	16,525	11,790	11,513	9,268	6,401	6,003	-6.2
Single Family	9,057	8,081	7,955	7,150	8,122	7,338	5,337	4,730	-11.4
Multifamily	4,040	2,733	8,570	4,640	3,391	1,930	1,064	1,273	19.6
New Nonresidential, Total	na	2,480	2,591	2,473	2,973	2,319	1,451	1,423	-1.9

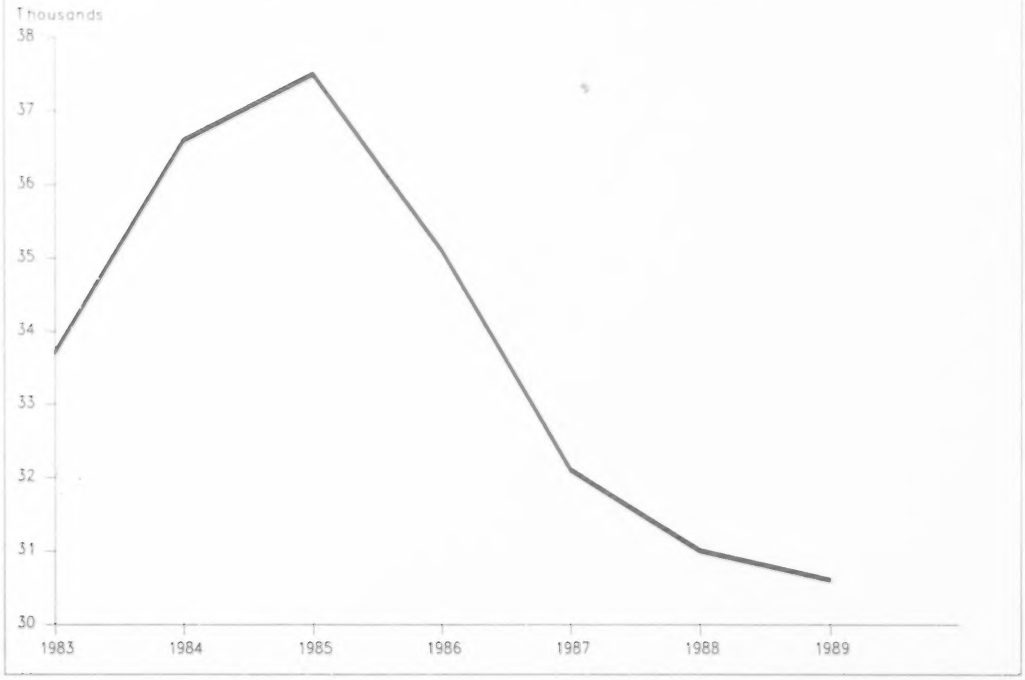
na Not available.
p Preliminary.
1 Total value includes new residential value, new nonresidential value, and the value of all additions and alterations (not shown separately).
2 Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor; F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill, Inc.; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.



TOTAL VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED



CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT

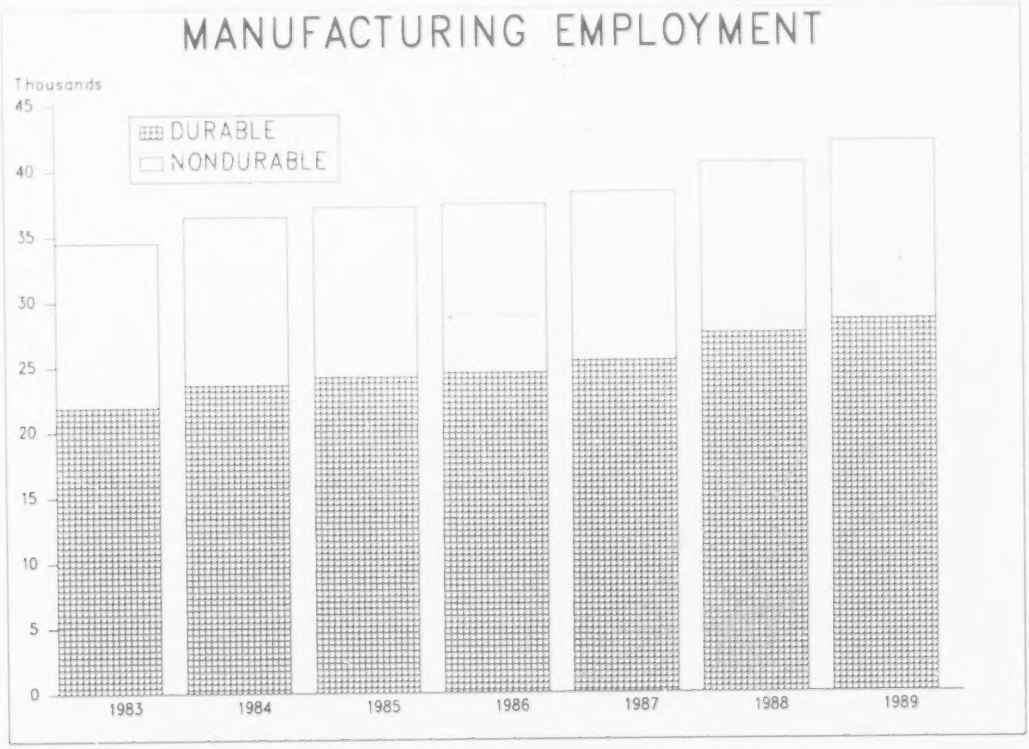


MANUFACTURING

SELECTED INDICATORS OF MANUFACTURING IN NEW MEXICO*

	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989p	% Change 1988-1989
EMPLOYMENT (Monthly Averages)									
Total Manufacturing	34,800	34,400	36,500	37,300	37,400	38,300	40,400	42,100	4.2
Average Weekly Hours	39.5	39.7	39.9	39.8	39.5	39.7	40.5	40.0	-1.2
Average Weekly Earnings	$211.72	$301.72	$318.40	$334.72	$345.63	$346.98	$359.24	$348.80	-2.9
Durable Goods	20,600	21,900	23,600	24,200	24,500	25,400	27,500	28,500	3.6
Lumber & Wood Products	3,200	2,300	2,600	2,600	2,700	2,600	2,500	2,500	0.0
Transportation Equipment	3,500	3,900	3,500	4,000	4,100	4,600	5,200	5,300	1.9
Other	13,900	15,600	17,600	17,600	17,800	18,300	19,800	20,700	4.5
Average Weekly Hours	40.7	40.6	40.2	40.2	40.0	40.6	41.3	40.8	-1.2
Average Weekly Earnings	$234.03	$315.46	$328.84	$344.51	$353.20	$361.75	$374.59	$371.28	-0.9
Nondurable Goods	14,200	12,600	12,900	13,000	12,900	12,900	13,000	13,600	4.6
Food & Kindred Products	4,700	4,000	4,100	4,200	4,200	4,100	4,000	4,300	7.5
Textiles & Apparel	3,900	2,600	2,500	2,400	2,400	2,600	2,700	2,700	0.0
Other	5,700	6,000	6,300	6,500	6,300	6,200	6,400	6,600	3.1
Average Weekly Hours	37.7	37.7	39.3	39.0	38.4	37.7	38.5	38.1	-1.0
Average Weekly Earnings	$176.06	$.71.82	$295.93	$314.73	$329.09	$312.53	$ 320.71	$297.56	-7.2
PRODUCTION ($ Millions)									
Value of Shipments	$ na	$3,994.7	$3,911.9	$4,073.7	$3,776.4	$4,224.9	$ na	$ na	na
Value Added	na	1,309.9	1,266.1	1,634.7	1,931.5	1,719.3	na	na	na
Cost of Materials	na	2,711.7	2,658.1	2,474.9	1,922.2	2,501.1	na	na	na

* Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
na Not available.
p Preliminary.
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufacturers and Annual Survey of Manufacturers, various years.
Note: Industry classifications for 1988 and 1989 are based on the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. Employment statistics prior to 1988 are based on earlier editions of the SIC Manual. Industries shown above have been regrouped to minimize comparability problems that resulted from the SIC code change. If there are significant comparability problems, they are noted separately.

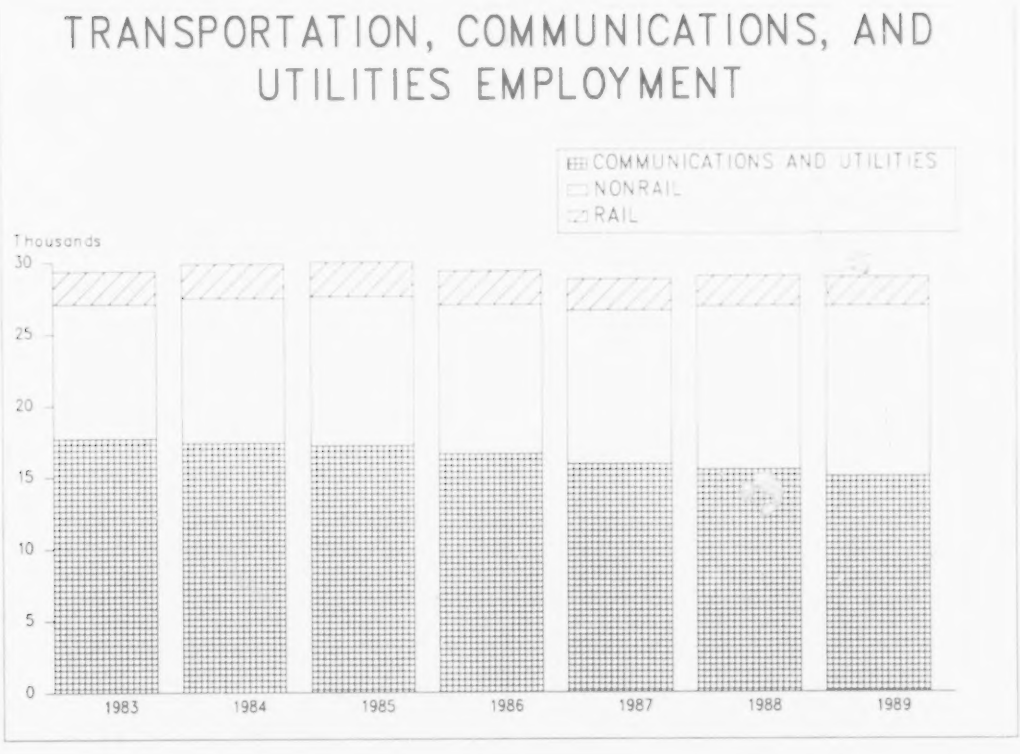


TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO*
(Monthly Averages)

	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989p	% Change 1988-1989
TOTAL	28,100	29,500	30,000	30,000	29,400	28,800	29,000	28,900	-0.3
Rail	3,000	2,300	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,200	2,100	2,000	-4.8
Nonrail	9,300	9,400	10,100	10,400	10,400	10,700	11,400	11,900	4.4
Trucking & Warehousing	5,800	5,500	6,000	6,200	6,000	6,100	6,600	6,900	4.5
Other Transportation	3,500	3,900	4,100	4,200	4,400	4,600	4,800	5,000	4.2
Utilities & Communications	15,700	17,700	17,400	17,200	16,600	15,900	15,500	15,000	-3.2
Communications	7,200	8,000	7,700	7,400	6,900	6,700	6,600	6,500	-1.5
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Utilities	8,500	9,700	9,700	9,800	9,700	9,200	8,900	8,500	-4.5

* Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
p Preliminary.
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.
Note: Industry classifications for 1988 and 1989 are based on the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. Employment statistics prior to 1988 are based on earlier editions of the SIC Manual. Industries shown above have been regrouped to minimize comparability problems that resulted from the SIC code change. If there are significant comparability problems, they are noted separately.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

SELECTED INDICATORS OF TRADE IN NEW MEXICO*

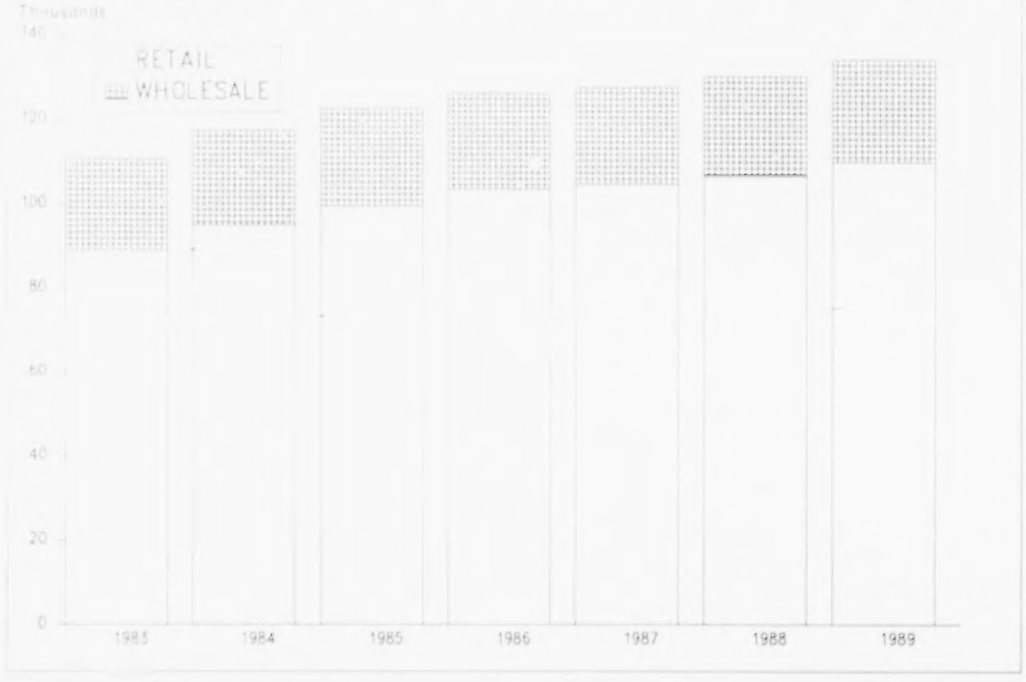
	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989p	% Change 1988-1989
EMPLOYMENT (Monthly Average)									
Total Trade	104,100	110,700	117,500	122,600	126,300	127,700	130,300	134,200	3.0
Average Weekly Hours[1]	na	na	32.2	33.0	32.2	32.7	31.7	31.3	-1.3
Average Weekly Earnings[1]	$ na	na	$211.55	$219.45	$217.99	$221.05	$213.34	$218.79	2.6
Wholesale[2]	21,700	21,500	22,400	23,000	22,700	22,800	23,500	24,200	3.0
Durable Goods[2]	13,000	12,600	13,200	13,600	13,400	13,200	13,600	13,900	2.2
Nondurable Goods	8,200	9,000	9,200	9,400	9,300	9,600	9,900	10,300	4.0
Average Weekly Hours[1,2]	na	na	41.1	41.7	40.4	39.8	37.1	38.8	4.6
Average Weekly Earnings[1,2]	$ na	$ na	$372.78	$377.80	$375.32	$384.87	$352.45	$367.44	4.3
Retail[2]	82,900	89,200	95,100	99,600	103,600	104,900	106,800	110,000	3.0
Bldg. Materials & Garden Supplies	#	#	4,400	4,600	4,400	4,300	4,300	4,300	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	10,800	10,300	10,300	10,700	11,900	12,100	12,300	12,900	4.9
Food Stores	11,200	12,800	14,000	14,500	15,400	14,900	14,800	15,300	3.4
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	13,200	12,100	12,700	13,000	13,000	13,200	13,900	14,200	2.2
Apparel & Accessories	#	#	5,200	5,600	5,500	5,600	5,500	5,500	0.0
Furniture & Home Furnishings	#	#	4,100	4,400	4,400	4,300	4,400	4,300	-2.3
Eating & Drinking Places	25,200	31,500	33,700	35,400	37,500	38,900	39,700	41,100	3.5
Miscellaneous Retail[2,3]	21,400	22,600	10,700	11,100	11,600	11,600	11,900	12,300	3.4
Average Weekly Hours[1,2]	na	na	30.3	31.1	30.7	31.3	30.6	29.8	-2.6
Average Weekly Earnings[1,2]	$ na	$ na	$177.56	$187.17	$187.88	$189.05	$185.44	$188.63	1.7
GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES									
TOTAL TRADE ($ Millions)	$ 5,203	$ 6,361	$ 6,862	$ 7,630	$ 7,661	$ 7,598	$ 8,153	$ 8,795	7.9

* Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
\# Data are not available; included in Miscellaneous Retail.
na Not available.
p Preliminary.
1 Hours and earnings data prior to 1984 are not comparable with data from 1984 forward.
2 Employment data in the Wholesale Durable Goods and Miscellaneous Retail catagories for 1988 and 1989 are not entirely comparable to data for years prior to 1988. Due to Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code changes employment in the used auto parts industry was moved from Miscellaneous Retail to Wholesale Durable Goods.
3 In 1979 and 1983 the Miscellaneous Retail industry included Building Materials & Garden Supplies, Apparel & Accessories, and Furniture & Home Furnishings categories. In other years these categories are shown separately.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor, New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

Note: Industry classifications for 1988 and 1989 are based on the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. Employment statistics prior to 1988 are based on earlier editions of the SIC Manual. Industries shown above have been regrouped to minimize comparability problems that resulted from the SIC code change. If there are significant comparability problems, they are noted separately.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE EMPLOYMENT

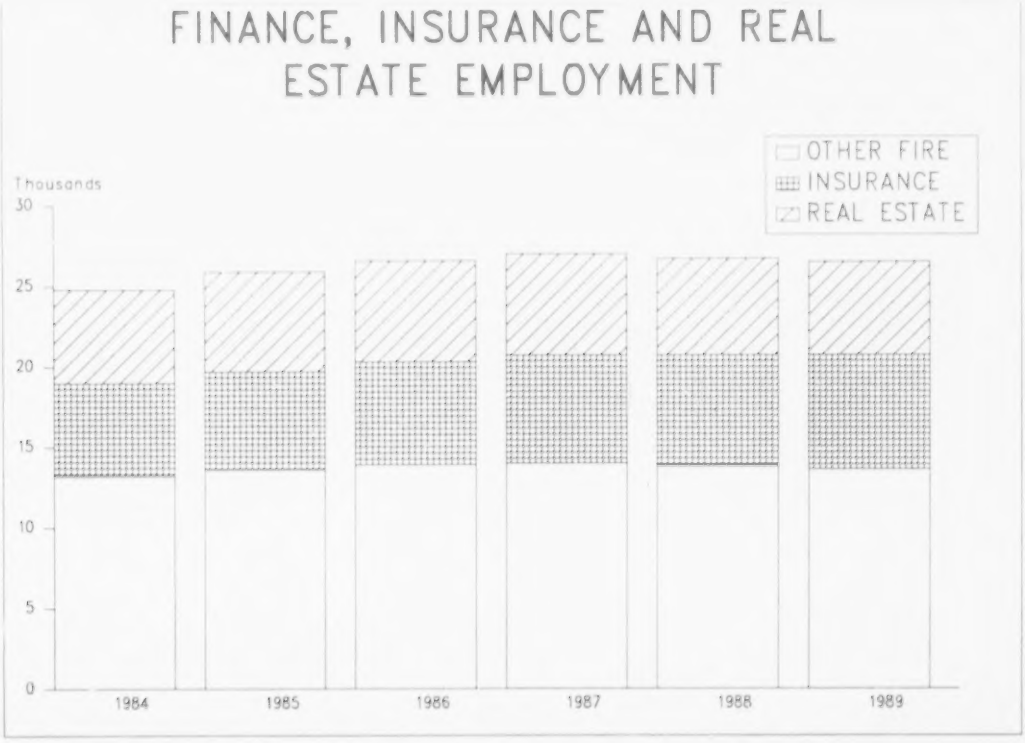


FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO*
(Monthly Averages)

	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989p	% Change 1988-1989
TOTAL	21,200	23,200	24,700	25,800	26,600	26,900	26,600	26,500	-0.4
Real Estate	#	#	5,800	6,200	6,300	6,300	6,000	5,800	-3.3
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,400	5,500	5,800	6,100	6,400	6,700	6,900	7,100	2.9
Other Finance, Insurance & Real Estate[1]	15,800	17,700	13,200	13,600	13,900	14,000	13,800	13,600	-1.4

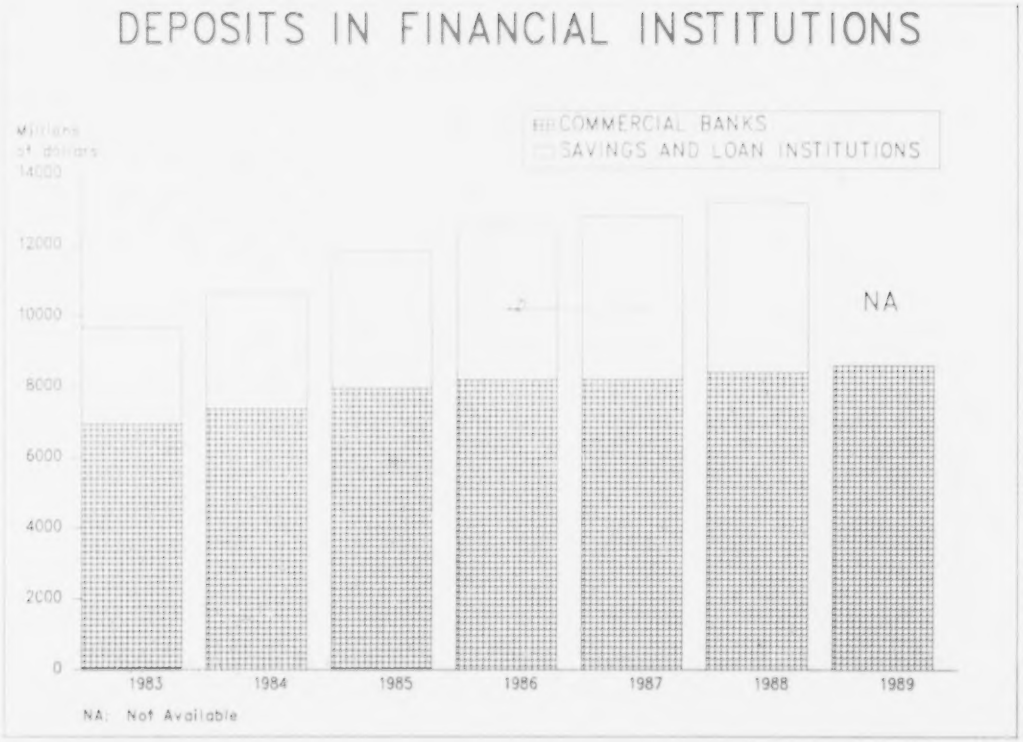
* Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
\# Data are not avaiable; included in Other Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.
p Preliminary.
1 Includes all depository institutions and various other finance, insurance and real estate categories. In 1979 and 1983 the separate Real Estate category is also included.
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.
Note: Industry classifications for 1988 and 1989 are based on the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. Employment statistics prior to 1988 are based on earlier editions of the SIC Manual. Industries shown above have been regrouped to minimize comparability problems that resulted from the SIC code change. If there are significant comparability problems, they are noted separately.



FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
($ Millions)

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989p	% Change 1988-1989
Banks[1]									
Assets	$ 5,035	$ 8,057	$ 8,648	$ 9,182	$ 9,516	$ 9,579	$ 9,816	$10,248	4.4
Deposits	4,435	6,935	7,376	7,956	8,196	8,212	8,405	8,598	2.3
Net Loans	na	na	na	na	na	na	5,572	5,719	2.6
Savings & Loan Associations									
Assets[2]	$ 2,225	$ 3,411	$ 4,043	$ 4,640	$ 5,360	$ 6,043	$ 5,763	$ na	na
Deposits[2]	1,843	2,742	3,268	3,862	4,326	4,597	4,777	na	na
Mortgage Loans Closed[3]	611	980	1,364	1,471	1,820	1,516	1,095	na	na
MISCELLANEOUS[3]									
Life Insurance Sales	$ 1,848	$ 4,142	$ 4,194	$ 4,630	$ 4,734	$ 4,791	$ 4,989	$ na	na
New Business Incorporations	3,059	2,475	2,878	2,843	2,495	2,433	2,507	2,386[4]	4.9[5]
Business Failure Liabilities	na	na	41	265	245	53	216	84	-61.1

na Not available.
p Preliminary.
1 Midyear figures.
2 Monthly averages.
3 Annual totals.
4 First eleven (11) months of the year.
5 Percent change based on 11 months of 1989 compared to 11 months of 1988.
Source: The Federal Reserve Bank; Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas; Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; Life Insurance Fact Book, various issues; and Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.



SERVICES, RECREATION AND TOURISM

SERVICES EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO*
(Monthly Averages)

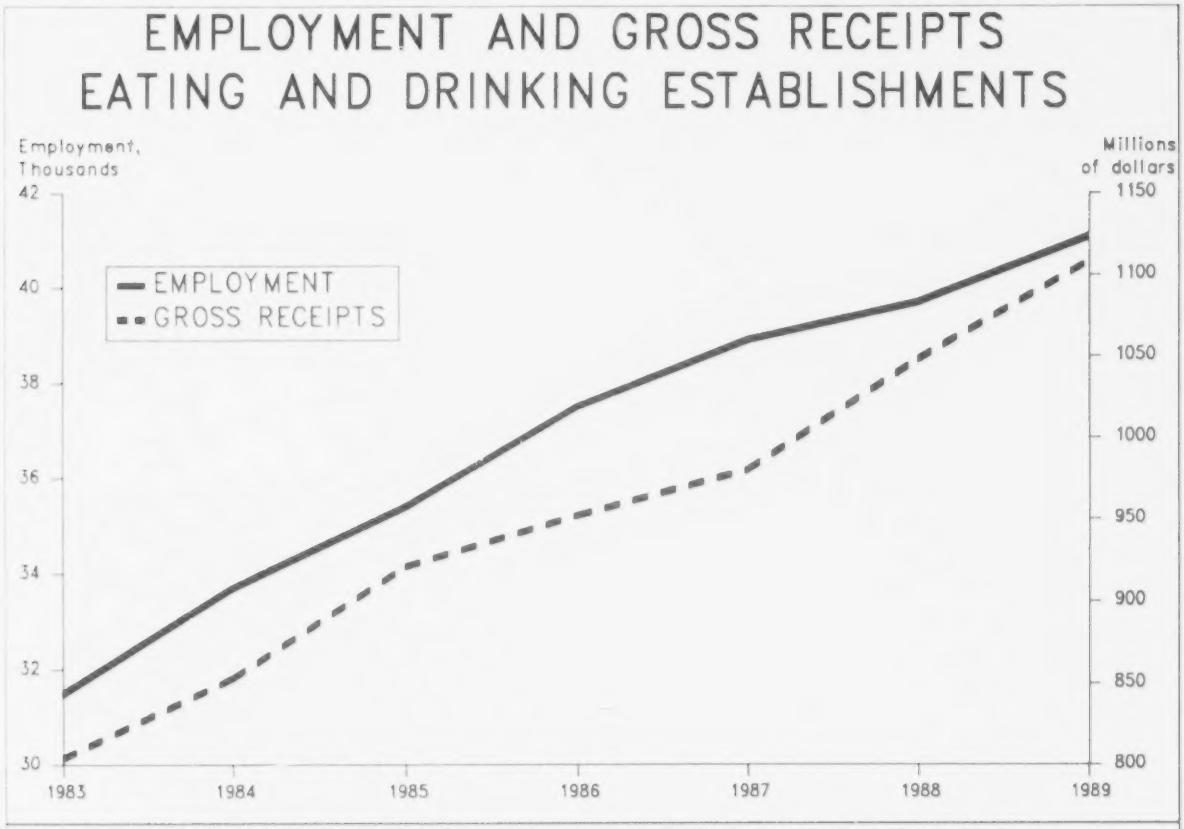
	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989P	% Change 1988-1989
TOTAL[1]	89,600	99,700	106,300	113,200	118,900	123,000	133,400	139,100	4.3
Lodging Establishments	9,600	10,300	10,600	10,900	11,300	11,400	11,500	11,700	1.7
Health	19,200	25,100	26,000	27,100	29,300	30,400	31,700	33,000	4.1
Social	10,400	6,600	7,000	7,100	6,900	7,200	7,900	8,300	5.1
Membership Organizations[1]	6,100	5,400	5,700	6,300	6,400	6,600	10,400	11,100	6.7
Other	44,300	52,300	57,100	61,800	64,900	67,500	71,900	75,000	4.3

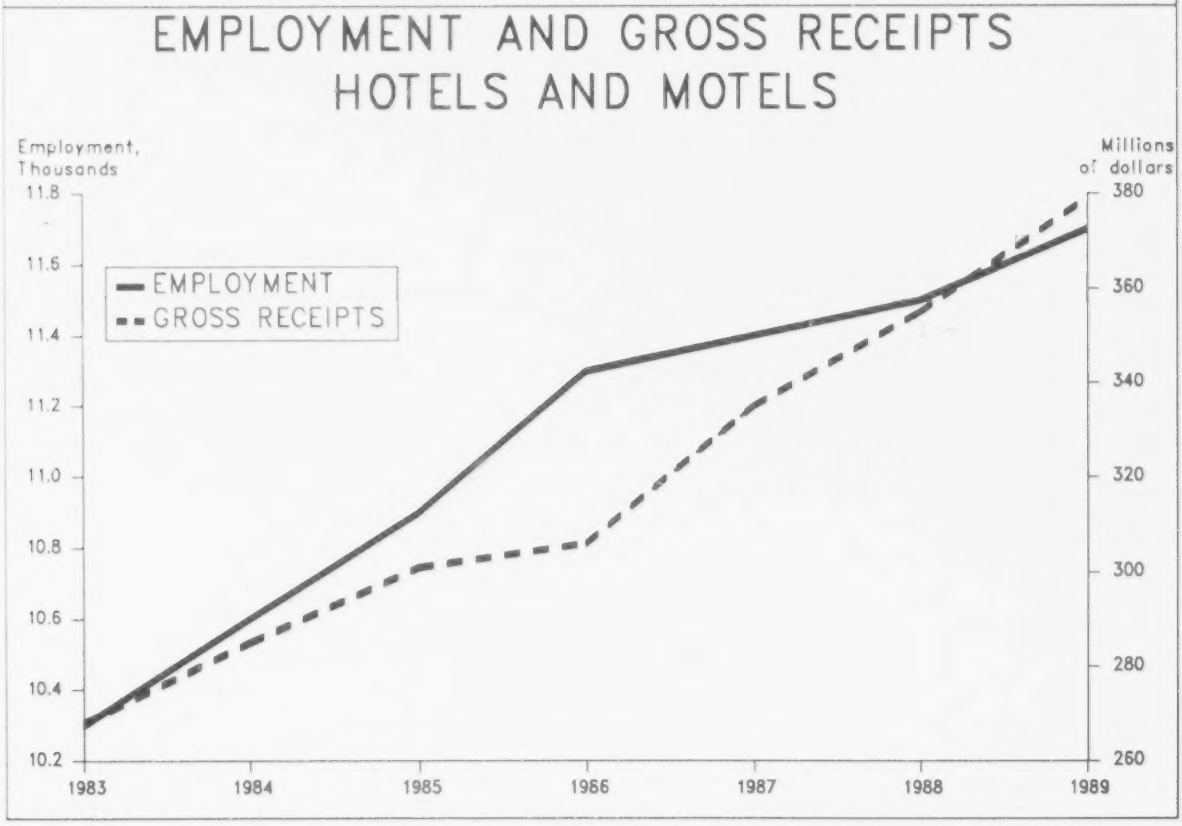
* Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
p Preliminary.
1 A portion of the increase in Services employment from 1987 to 1988 is attributable to a special employer survey conducted in the Membership Organization sector. Therefore, Services employment data in 1988 and 1989 are not completely comparable to data for years prior to 1988.
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.
Note: Industry classifications for 1988 and 1989 are based on the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. Employment statistics prior to 1988 are based on earlier editions of the SIC Manual. Industries shown above have been regrouped to minimize comparability problems that resulted from the SIC code change. If there are significant comparability problems, they are noted separately.

INDICATORS OF RECREATION AND TOURISM IN NEW MEXICO

	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989P	% Change 1988-1989
EMPLOYMENT (monthly averages)									
Lodging Establishments	9,600	10,300	10,600	10,900	11,300	11,400	11,500	11,700	1.7
Eating & Drinking Places	26,200	31,500	33,700	35,400	37,500	38,900	39,700	41,100	3.5
GROSS RECEIPTS ($000s)									
Lodging Establishments	$ 156,110	$ 268,309	$ 285,247	$ 301,265	$ 306,465	$ 335,037	$ 354,503	$ 378,585	6.8
Eating & Drinking Places	555,820	803,580	852,838	921,091	951,554	980,128	1,047,730	1,108,052	5.8
LODGERS TAX RECEIPTS ($000s)	$ na	$ na	$ na	$ na	$ 7,200	$ 8,347	$ 9,724	$ na	na
VISITS TO NATIONAL PARKS & MOUNMENTS									
Annual Total	1,765,175	1,732,645	1,782,910	1,773,459	2,004,642	1,968,414	2,015,070	2,173,415	7.9
Quarterly Total: I	284,832	243,439	255,016	232,869	368,106	290,611	293,315	365,179	24.5
II	603,996	530,384	604,526	573,941	608,487	634,307	632,543	672,201	6.3
III	653,144	712,204	665,661	691,280	748,416	762,509	770,795	794,191	3.0
IV	223,203	246,618	257,707	275,369	279,633	280,987	318,417	341,844	7.4
VISITS TO STATE PARKS[1]	na	na	na	na	na	na	4,870,303	4,552,727	-6.5

p Preliminary.
na Not available.
1 State park data prior to 1988 is inconsistant with data from 1988 forward.
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor; New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department; New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division; U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service; and the New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department, Park and Recreation Division.


EMPLOYMENT AND GROSS RECEIPTS
EATING AND DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS
Employment, Thousands
Millions of dollars
EMPLOYMENT
GROSS RECEIPTS
42
40
38
36
34
32
30
1150
1100
1050
1000
950
900
850
800
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989

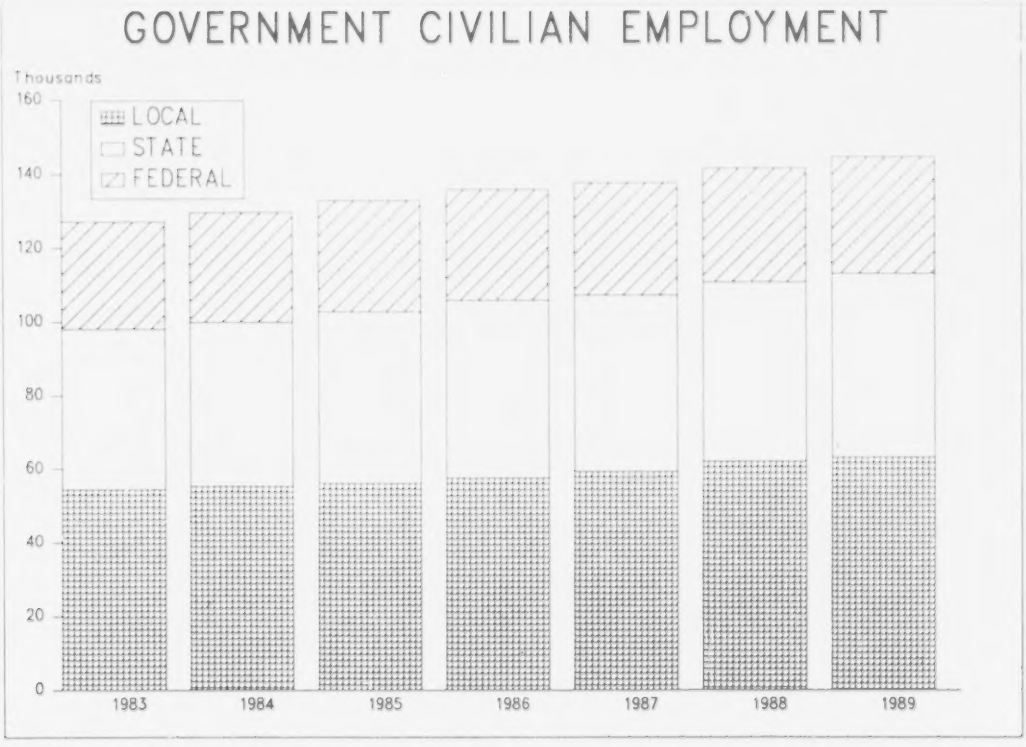

EMPLOYMENT AND GROSS RECEIPTS
HOTELS AND MOTELS
Employment, Thousands
Millions of dollars
EMPLOYMENT
GROSS RECEIPTS
11.8
11.6
11.4
11.2
11.0
10.8
10.6
10.4
10.2
380
360
340
320
300
280
260
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989

GOVERNMENT

CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO*
(Monthly Averages)

	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989p	% Change 1988-1989
TOTAL	120,500	127,200	129,700	132,800	135,900	137,600	141,600	144,600	2.1
Federal	29,400	29,100	29,700	30,100	30,000	30,400	30,800	31,500	2.3
State & Local	91,200	98,100	100,000	102,800	105,900	107,300	110,800	113,100	2.1
State	40,600	43,600	44,600	46,700	48,300	47,900	48,700	49,900	2.5
Local	50,600	54,500	55,400	56,100	57,600	59,400	62,100	63,200	1.8

* Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
p Preliminary.
Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.



THE COUNTDOWN: NEW MEXICO IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

By the year 2010, New Mexico's population will be approximately 1.9 million. Of these, 58 percent will be minorities—43 percent Hispanics, 11 percent Native Americans, and 3 percent Other Races. The share of white non-Hispanics (42 percent) will drop by about 11 percentage points from their 53 percent share of the population in 1980.

Declining migration and a consistently low and declining fertility account for the decreasing demographic dominance of white non-Hispanics in New Mexico. The economic boom in the 1970s brought about an influx of migrants, mostly young adults in search of economic prosperity, from the Northeast, the Midwestern States, and other neighboring states. White non-Hispanics constituted about two-thirds of the approximately 10,000 yearly (net) migrants into the State.

In the mid-1980s, New Mexico experienced economic reversals due to the downturn in the oil and mining industries. This triggered a new trend in migration—the out-migration of the economically active population, particularly in counties which are heavily dependent on the oil and mining industries. It is assumed that most of the out-migrants are white non-Hispanics, so that by 1990 slightly less than 50 percent of all the approximately 3,000 yearly (net) migrants into the State will be in this group. The slowing migration trend is projected to continue until the 21st Century. Nevertheless, because of declining fertility and the aging of the white non-Hispanic population, migration will assume an even greater importance in the growth of this racial group. By 2010, more than three-fourths of the population increase among white non-Hispanics will be due to migration.

Initially, migration will be the major component of population growth among Other Races. In 1980, 58 percent of the increase in the number of Other Races was the result of migration. Foreign migrants accounted for most of the growth of Other Races. Refugees from Indo-China (Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia) and other war-torn countries (Iran and Afghanistan) constituted the bulk of the migrants in the late 1970s and early 1980s. The migration of African-Americans to the State is generally associated with military transfers. Thus, on balance the number of African-American out-migrants is equal to the number of in-migrants. It is projected, however, that foreign migration will be more restrictive, so that by 2010 natural increase will assume greater importance. By 2010, migration will account for only 22 percent of the population growth of Other Races.

Overall, migration has been a minor source of population growth among Hispanics and Native Americans. Hispanics have grown mostly by natural increase. In spite of the much publicized influx of undocumented aliens and the increase in the number of foreign migrants to the United States, migration has played a very minor role in the growth of the Hispanic population in New Mexico. In 1980, migration accounted for only 21 percent of the total population growth among New Mexican Hispanics. By 2010, migration is projected to contribute only 7 percent to the total population increase among New Mexico Hispanics. Because of the financial expense involved in immigrating and the length of time required in establishing social and economic networks, foreign migrants are more likely to remain in the State until such time that they become more economically established. Stricter immigration laws, however, will result in even fewer foreign Hispanic immigrants by 2010. Furthermore, because of the nature of the land tenure in New Mexico, local Hispanics and Native Americans do not have a strong propensity to migrate to other regions of the U.S.

The population of Native Americans has grown almost exclusively from natural increase. Historical data on migration indicate very little geographic mobility among Native Americans. It is projected that the same pattern will continue into the 21st Century.

White non-Hispanics, despite their numerical advantage, contributed only 38 percent to the State's total yearly births of approximately 28,000 in 1980. By comparison, Hispanics, who were only 37 percent of the total State's population, contributed 46 percent. The Native Americans, who constituted 8 percent of the 1980 State total population contributed 12 percent to the total births in 1980. By 2010, 51 percent of the total yearly births of approximately 29,000 will be Hispanics, 28 percent white non-Hispanics, 17 percent Native Americans, and 4 percent Other Races. Because of their older age structure, white non-Hispanics will account for 58 percent of all deaths by 2010. About 31 percent of all the deaths will be Hispanics, 8 percent Native Americans, and 3 percent Other Races.

Clearly, a drastic reduction in the number of migrants to New Mexico will have a much greater impact on the population growth rate of white non-Hispanics. Moreover, because of their significantly lower fertility rates, white non-Hispanics will be the slowest growing group in New Mexico. In 20 years, white non-Hispanics will increase by about 49,000. The Hispanics will increase by about 77,000 people by 2010. There will be approximately 18,000 more people in the Other Races group in 20 years.

Native Americans, because of their consistently high fertility and low mortality rates will be the fastest growing group in the State. At their projected growth rate of 2.35 percent between 1990 and 2000, it will only take 30 years for this group to double their number. Hispanics will double in 40 years, while Other Races will double in 35 years. The State as a whole will take approximately 60 years to double its population.

One of the most obvious trends in the next 20 years is the overall aging of the population. By 2010, the share of the elderly in the State population will rise to about 13 percent from 9 percent in 1980. Owing to the low fertility of white non-Hispanics, this group will have the oldest population. By 2010, almost one-fifth of all white non-Hispanics in New Mexico will be elderly. By contrast, only 7 percent of all Native Americans and Other Races will be 65 years or older. Among Hispanics, 9 percent will be aged 65 years or older by 2010.

The high fertility among Hispanics, Native Americans, and Other Races will result in a young population. While only 15 percent of white non-Hispanics will be 14 years old or younger, the corresponding figures for Hispanics, Native Americans, and Other Races are 25 percent, 33 percent, and 24 percent,

respectively. On the whole, New Mexico will maintain a relatively young population: 22 percent of the State's population will be 14 years or younger by 2010. In comparison, the United States will have 18 percent of its population in this age category.

What are the implications of these trends? The State will be faced with the challenge of meeting the needs of a growing minority population. Moreover, this minority population will be young. Investments in the education and training of this rapidly growing population will determine the social and economic well-being of New Mexico in the 21st Century.

Native Americans and Hispanics will take the lead in the overall population increase. The high fertility among these two groups will require greater investments in maternity and child care. Because migration is a relatively small aspect of the growth, much of the effect of larger populations is expected to be felt in those Indian reservations and Hispanic communities traditionally inhabited by them. The implications for development will require greater infrastructure needs for their communities as well.

On the other hand, the white non-Hispanic population is expected to age significantly. The age shift is consistent with aging patterns across the nation. As such, white non-Hispanic populations are expected to require greater investments in health care and nursing facilities. Because migration trends tend to have significant impacts upon this population group, a positive change in economic activity within the State would result in a greater influx of white non-Hispanics, especially in their prime labor-force age groupings.

PROJECTED POPULATION FOR NEW MEXICO, BY RACE AND SEX
1980–2010

Race	1980	1990	2000	2010
WHITE NON-HISPANIC				
Female	350,255	390,848	407,207	418,722
Male	340,831	380,202	393,058	401,447
Both Sexes	691,086	771,050	800,265	820,169
HISPANIC				
Female	242,620	304,493	362,601	421,436
Male	237,178	298,720	356,438	414,648
Both Sexes	479,798	603,213	719,039	836,084
NATIVE AMERICAN				
Female	55,424	72,960	93,068	115,310
Male	51,310	66,112	82,799	100,957
Both Sexes	106,734	139,072	175,867	216,267
OTHER RACES				
Female	15,415	20,155	24,492	28,693
Male	15,655	21,758	26,679	31,041
Both Sexes	31,070	41,913	51,171	59,734
ALL RACES				
Female	663,714	788,456	887,368	984,161
Male	644,974	766,792	858,974	948,093
Both Sexes	1,308,688	1,555,248	1,746,342	1,932,254

Adelamar N. Alcantara
Demographer

1990 CENSUS UPDATE

On April 1, 1990 the U.S. Census Bureau will conduct the nation's 21st decennial census. The results of the census will be put to many uses by government agencies, businesses, and non-profit organizations. A few of these uses include the redistricting of our legislature, site selection for retail stores and factories, marketing campaigns for businesses, the development of social programs for the poor, and the creation of plans for better roads and transportation systems. A wide variety of economic and social data will be gathered from New Mexicans and this information will be a key ingredient in government and business decision making throughout the 1990s. An accurate census is essential and it is only possible if all households complete the census questionnaire.

In New Mexico, the questionnaires will be mailed out beginning March 23. The majority of towns and most rural locations are list enumerate areas. In these areas the U.S. Postal Service will deliver unaddressed questionnaires to all known housing units. The head of household should then fill out the questionnaire and wait for a census enumerator to collect the form. The state's larger cities, Los Alamos County, and most of Bernalillo and Santa Fe counties are mailout-mailback areas. In these areas, an addressed questionnaire will be mailed to each household and the completed form should be mailed back to the appropriate Census Bureau office. The Census Bureau will followup with all those households who do not respond or provide incomplete responses. This follow-up work will continue through June 1990.

Two types of questionnaires will be mailed—the short form and the long form. The short form, which consists of 14 questions, will be mailed to most households. The long form, consisting of 59 questions, will be mailed to roughly one in six households. Some questions in each questionnaire will have multiple parts, and there may be questions on the long form which won't pertain to any given household.

Individual answers to all questions are strictly confidential. The Census Bureau tallies answers to questions on an individual's form along with answers to the same questions on all other census forms. It is these numeric totals, not personal answers, that are then published.

Since follow-up work will continue long after April 1, the Census Bureau is still seeking community help with various promotional projects. For example, employers are asked to become involved in employee census awareness campaigns. This involvement could include attaching memos about the 1990 Census to employee paychecks. Persons interested in participating in census promotional activities or working as census enumerators should contact the Census Bureau District Office in their area. New Mexico District Office addresses and phone numbers are as follows:

Albuquerque
U.S. Bureau of the Census
420 Central S.W.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102
(505) 768-1000 or (505) 768-1007

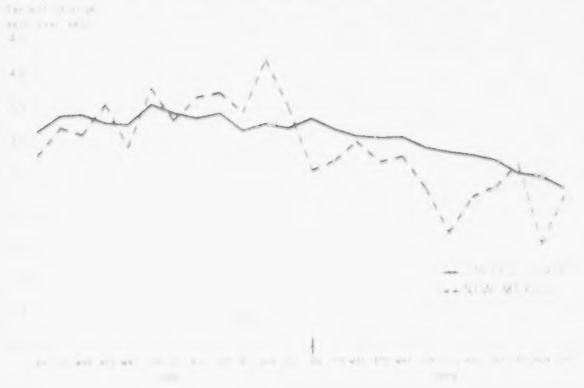
Las Cruces
U.S. Bureau of the Census
530 North Church St.
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88001
(505) 523-2907 or (505) 523-5001

Santa Fe
U.S. Bureau of the Census
2860 Cerrillos Road
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 438-7330 or (505) 438-7339

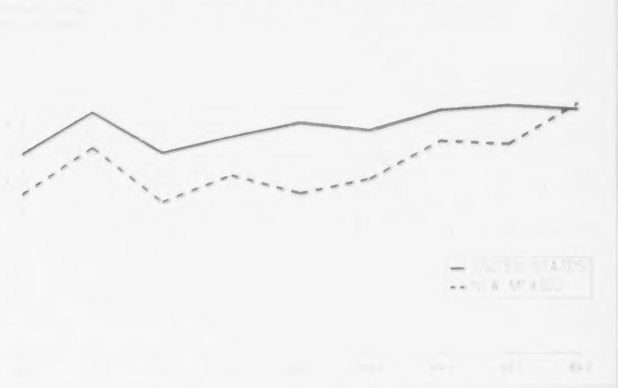
Kevin Kargacin
Head, Information Services

ECONOMIC TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
UNITED STATES AND NEW MEXICO

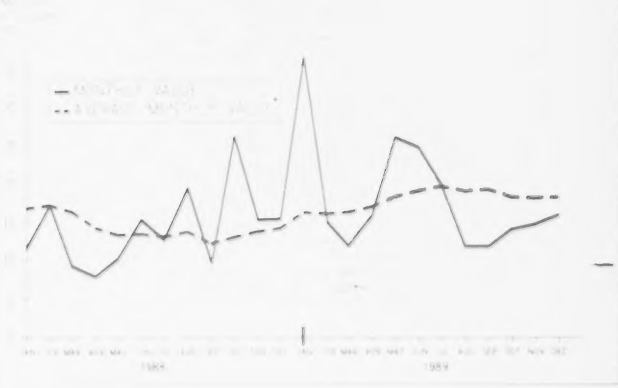


TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
UNITED STATES AND NEW MEXICO

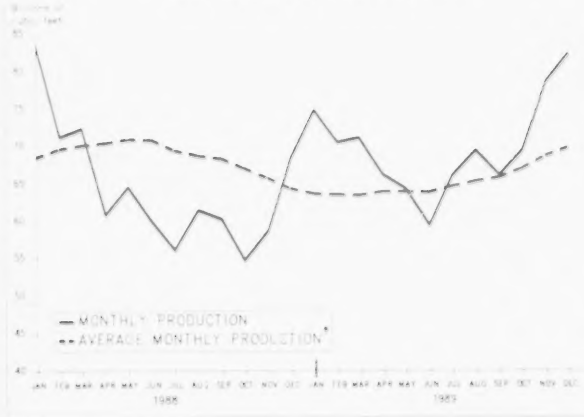


RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS,
DOLLAR VALUE

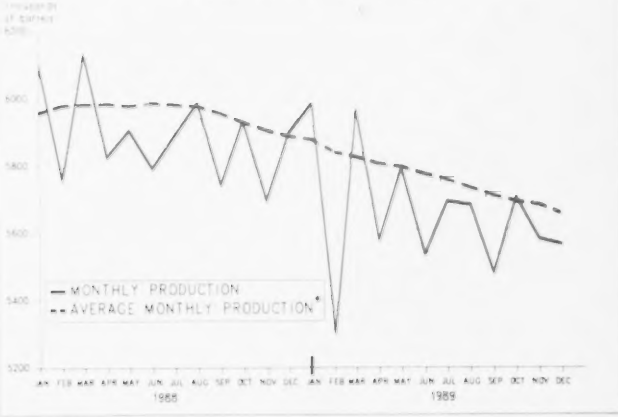
NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS,
DOLLAR VALUE



NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION



PETROLEUM PRODUCTION



U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/ QTR DATA
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Dec 89	126.1	4.6	125.9
Food and beverages	Dec 89	127.2	5.5	126.7
Housing	Dec 89	124.9	3.9	124.5
Apparel and upkeep	Dec 89	119.2	1.0	122.1
Transportation	Dec 89	115.2	4.0	115.0
Medical care	Dec 89	154.4	8.5	153.9
Entertainment	Dec 89	129.1	5.1	128.6
Other goods and services	Dec 89	152.9	8.2	151.9
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Dec 89	124.6	4.5	124.4
Gross national product* ($Bil. constant)	Q4 89	4168.1	2.4	4042.7
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	Dec 89	10.5	0.0	10.5
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	Dec 89	10.1	7.2	10.1
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	Dec 89	7.6	-5.6	7.6
Industrial production## (1977=100)	Dec 89	142.8	1.7	142.3
Manufacturers new orders## ($Bil.)	Dec 89	244.2	2.2	239.7

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	Dec 89	663.5	3.4	661.0	117,698	1.5	118,168
Unemployment rate (%)	Dec 89	5.5	-	5.8	5.1	-	5.2
Nonagricultural employment (000)	Dec 89	568.9	2.2	568.6	110,391	2.3	110,390
Personal income### ($Mil.)	Q3 89	20,495	8.7	20,133	4,433,078	8.5	4,352,603
Housing units permitted							
Single	Dec 89	299	-4.2	341	56,549	-12.2	68,404
Multi	Dec 89	225	1306.3	25	33,479	-11.4	28,826

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
** Closing rate for month.
*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.
# Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.
Monthly data seasonally adjusted.
Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;
New Mexico Department of Labor and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data.
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.
U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
1. GENERAL				
Civilian labor force* (000)	Dec 89	702.3	2.6	701.4
Total employment* (000)	Dec 89	663.5	3.4	661.0
Unemployment* (000)	Dec 89	38.8	-10.0	40.4
Unemployment rate (%)	Dec 89	5.5	-	5.8
Weekly new unemployment insurance claims	Dec 89	1169.0	-9.7	1128.0
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment**(000)	Dec 89	568.9	2.2	568.6
Personal income*** ($ mil.)	Q3 89	20495.0	8.7	20133.0
New business incorporations	Nov 89	180.0	13.2	244.0
Business failure liabilities ($ 000)	Dec 89	1642.0	137.3	4004.0
2. AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS				
Livestock and products ($ mil.)	Nov 89	123.0	7.5	106.5
Crops ($ mil.)	Nov 89	54.1	25.2	49.0
Total ($ mil.)	Nov 89	177.1	12.4	155.5
3. MINING				
Employment** (000)	Dec 89	15.0	2.7	14.9
Average hourly earnings ($)	Dec 89	13.12	7.1	12.26
Petroleum production (000 bbls.)	Dec 89	5565.8	-5.6	5582.2
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	Dec 89	82.3	20.3	78.5
Coal production (000 short tons)	Dec 89	1746.0	-7.8	1912.0
Oil well completions&	Dec 89	28.0	-20.0	34.0
Gas well completions&	Dec 89	36.0	2.9	26.0
Total footage drilled&& (000)	Dec 89	330.2	-11.3	311.2
Oil sales ($ mil.)	Nov 89	97.7	51.2	102.5
Gas sales ($ mil.)	Nov 89	111.9	40.8	87.7
4. CONSTRUCTION				
Employment** (000)	Dec 89	29.3	-3.6	31.3
Average hourly earnings ($)	Dec 89	11.85	4.2	11.34
Residential units permitted	Dec 89	524.0	59.8	366.0
Residential building permits ($ mil.)	Dec 89	28.0	16.2	28.6
Nonresidential building permits ($ mil.)	Dec 89	15.9	3.2	14.7
Residential construction contracts ($ mil.)	Dec 89	35.4	7.9	31.5
Nonresidential construction contracts ($mil.)	Dec 89	31.7	126.4	18.3
Nonbuilding construction contracts ($ mil.)	Dec 89	18.0	27.7	37.0
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES				
Employment** (000)	Dec 89	29.6	2.4	29.4
Average hourly earnings## ($)	Dec 89	14.24	4.6	14.11
6. MANUFACTURING				
Employment** (000)	Dec 89	42.5	3.2	42.7
Average hourly earnings ($)	Dec 89	8.99	-0.1	8.95
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	Dec 89	5.6	0.0	5.6
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	Dec 89	5.3	0.0	5.4
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	Dec 89	4.8	20.0	4.7
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	Dec 89	2.6	-3.7	2.6
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	Dec 89	2.5	-3.8	2.6

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
7. TRADE				
Wholesale employment** (000)	Dec 89	24.6	1.7	24.6
Retail employment** (000)	Dec 89	112.5	2.0	111.1
Average hourly earnings ($)	Dec 89	7.19	7.5	7.02
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE				
Employment** (000)	Dec 89	26.8	1.9	26.7
Bank average hourly earnings ($)	Dec 89	7.03	9.8	6.67
Bank total assets ($ mil.)	Q3 89	10418.0	4.9	10248.0
Bank total deposits ($ mil.)	Q3 89	8693.0	3.0	8598.0
Bank net loans ($ mil.)	Q3 89	5886.0	3.4	5719.0
S & L total assets ($ mil.)	Jul 89	5261.0	-11.0	5322.0
S & L total deposits ($ mil.)	Jul 89	4626.0	-4.3	4598.0
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& ($ mil.)	Jul 89	46.0	-59.6	75.0
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM				
Total service employment** (000)	Dec 89	139.9	2.5	138.5
Lodging employment** (000)	Dec 89	11.3	1.8	11.4
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	Dec 89	40.9	4.3	41.0
Visits to state parks (000)	Dec 89	106.3	-4.5	186.1
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	Dec 89	80.3	3.6	100.7
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	Dec 89	380.7	5.5	380.6
Lodgers tax receipts### ($ 000)	Q3 89	3530.7	16.2	2756.8
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	Dec 89	46.1	0.7	57.5
10. GOVERNMENT				
Total government employment** (000)	Dec 89	148.7	3.0	149.4
Federal employment** (000)	Dec 89	31.1	-1.0	31.1
State employment** @@ (000)	Dec 89	52.4	5.2	53.2
Local employment** (000)	Dec 89	65.2	3.2	65.1
Total general fund revenues@@@ ($ mil.)	Nov 89	135.5	-8.1	147.9

Note: selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* Number of persons by place of residence.
** Number of jobs by place of work.
*** Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
& These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, reentry and additional zone.
&& Oil and gas combined.
&&& New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "Total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.
# For example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.
Communications and utilities only.
A portion of the increase in lodgers tax receipts is attributable to an increase in the rate levied by the City of Santa Fe. The rate increased from 3 to 4 percent as of July 1, 1987.
@ Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.
@@ This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). Full time equivalent employment (FTE) at LANL is 7,700 as of April 1989 according to LANL Personnel Dept.
@@@ Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources: New Mexico Department of Labor: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;
U. S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;
USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;
New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;
F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;
U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;
Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;
U. S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Section 8;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Park and Recreation Division: Section 9;
U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;
City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;
Pannell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS# FROM RETAIL TRADE
TOP 20 CITIES
($000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* OCT-DEC	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* JUL-SEP
Alamogordo	$ 14,876	-0.2	$ 16,570
Albuquerque	265,904	11.5	266,415
Artesia	5,280	12.8	5,115
Carlsbad	12,716	10.5	14,193
Clovis	17,538	-0.2	16,970
Deming	5,810	5.0	6,101
Espanola	7,114	3.6	7,505
Farmington	32,409	10.0	31,155
Gallup	23,734	7.0	23,515
Hobbs	16,078	-1.7	15,847
Las Cruces	37,957	6.8	36,155
Las Vegas	6,093	3.9	6,209
Los Alamos	7,627	19.9	7,469
Portales	5,086	-2.9	5,157
Rio Rancho	5,675	-4.1	6,023
Roswell	21,340	15.1	20,598
Ruidoso	5,449	11.1	7,652
Santa Fe	62,860	18.6	66,040
Silver City	8,872	11.0	7,878
Taos	9,349	16.6	9,912
State total	733,523	11.0	758,671

\# Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.
* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION@
SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ($000)			
	DEC. 1989	DEC. 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH DEC. 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH DEC. 1988	DEC. 1989	DEC. 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH DEC. 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH DEC. 1988
NEW RESIDENTIAL**								
Alamogordo	7	8	75	97	$ 461	$ 506	$ 4,727	$ 5,600
Albuquerque, Total	73	129	1,778	2,129	6,072	9,347	125,354	148,391
Single Family	73	129	1,335	1,853	6,072	9,347	109,964	141,397
Multi Family	0	0	443	276	0	0	15,389	6,994
Carlsbad	1	1	20	31	137	88	1,772	1,888
Clovis	7	0	106	30	541	0	7,024	2,431
Farmington	4	1	39	31	362	55	2,930	1,996
Hobbs	0	1	3	7	0	116	293	999
Las Cruces	36	20	546	530	1,974	1,123	28,420	26,355
Los Alamos	1	1	20	22	150	215	3,061	2,762
Rio Rancho	54	43	696	929	1,988	2,084	33,212	41,154
Roswell	4	6	65	66	294	538	4,569	4,885
Ruidoso	4	0	56	45	317	0	4,618	3,231
Santa Fe	252	30	838	756	5,966	2,439	46,159	36,563
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL								
Alamogordo	11	4	70	62	168	221	2,215	3,696
Albuquerque	2	3	37	53	1,263	10,609	89,900	71,945
Carlsbad	4	2	63	62	895	53	2,216	724
Clovis	0	0	14	20	0	0	2,927	5,667
Farmington	1	1	18	15	106	183	2,404	2,355
Hobbs	0	2	8	5	0	107	2,575	479
Las Cruces	8	2	127	161	1,853	165	11,793	11,122
Los Alamos	4	0	14	15	138	0	689	299
Rio Rancho	0	1	13	16	0	223	5,022	6,971
Roswell	0	1	73	70	0	1,085	1,540	2,750
Ruidoso	0	1	4	12	0	2	157	97
Santa Fe	7	6	96	49	2,002	574	18,468	7,050

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1984.
@ Data refer only to permits authorized for private construction projects. Public buildings and projects are excluded.
* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.
** Residential data includes both single and multi-family units. In the case of Albuquerque, single and multi-family units are also shown separately.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all cities, except for Rio Rancho;
City of Rio Rancho: Rio Rancho only.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
(000)

	NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE MSA*			LAS CRUCES MSA**			SANTA FE MSA***		
	DEC., p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	NOV., r	DEC., p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	NOV., r	DEC., p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	NOV., r	DEC., p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	NOV., r
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	702.3	2.6	701.4	265.7	0.8	267.6	59.6	5.1	60.5	67.4	3.7	67.7
Employment#	663.5	3.4	661.0	254.5	1.4	254.9	56.4	5.6	57.0	65.1	4.7	65.4
Unemployment	38.8	-10.0	40.4	11.2	-10.4	12.7	3.2	-3.0	3.5	2.3	-14.8	2.3
Unemployment rate (%)	5.5	-	5.8	4.2	-	4.8	5.4	-	5.7	3.3	-	3.4
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	568.9	2.2	568.6	244.1	1.6	244.1	44.6	4.4	44.3	57.1	2.9	57.3
Mining	15.0	2.7	14.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contract construction	29.3	-3.6	31.3	13.4	-2.9	13.9	2.3	4.5	2.3	2.7	-3.6	2.8
Manufacturing	42.5	5.2	42.7	21.2	0.0	21.2	3.7	-3.1	3.7	1.7	0.0	1.7
Durable goods	28.4	1.4	28.7	15.2	-0.7	15.2	1.6	-5.9	1.6	1.1	0.0	1.1
Nondurable goods	14.1	6.6	14.0	6.0	1.7	6.0	2.1	-4.5	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	29.6	2.4	29.4	12.8	1.6	12.7	1.7	6.3	1.6	1.0	0.0	1.0
Trade	137.1	1.9	135.7	62.4	1.0	61.8	9.3	1.1	9.3	11.0	1.9	10.9
Wholesale	24.6	1.7	24.6	14.6	0.0	14.7	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	12.5	0.9
Retail	112.5	2.0	111.1	47.8	1.3	47.1	8.3	1.2	8.3	10.1	1.0	10.0
Finance,insurance, & real estate	26.8	1.9	26.7	14.3	-0.7	14.3	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.9	-9.5	2.1
Services	139.9	2.5	138.5	71.2	2.4	70.8	8.0	11.1	7.8	15.1	4.1	15.1
Government	148.7	3.0	149.4	48.7	4.1	49.3	17.8	6.0	17.8	23.6	4.9	23.6
Federal	31.1	-1.9	31.1	13.5	1.5	13.5	4.4	4.8	4.4	1.6	-5.9	1.6
State	52.4	5.2	53.2	13.1	8.3	13.7	7.6	8.6	7.5	17.6	6.7	17.5
Local	65.2	3.2	65.1	22.1	3.3	22.1	5.8	3.6	5.9	4.4	2.3	4.5

N Not available, less than 50 jobs.
P Preliminary.
R Revised.

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.
# Includes labor disputes.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

STATISTICS—PRONTO!

Have you ever wished you could quickly and easily access demographic or economic data at your finger tips? Now you can. The Bureau of Business & Economic Research (BBER) is introducing, through the Business & Industry Data Center (BIDC) project, the BIDC Bulletin Board System (BIDC-BBS). The BIDC-BBS is a very user friendly, menu driven, electronic database system. Anyone can access the BIDC-BBS with a personal computer and modem. It's so easy, all you have to do is dial up the computer's phone number, press a few key strokes and you have the data you need right there on your computer screen! The types of data sets vary from total personal income by county to the gross national product. Now you may be wondering, how can this BIDC-BBS benefit me? There are many ways. Have you ever needed to know: The current population estimate for all the counties in New Mexico? How New Mexico is ranked in terms of per capita income? The New Mexico unemployment rate? All this and much more are available to you through the BIDC-BBS.

The BIDC-BBS is designed to provide data at two levels. The first level of data is called DATA FILES & EXPLANATION. The DATA FILES contain a few years of data for various geographic areas (U.S., state and county with additional areas to come). The EXPLANATION is a corresponding screen for every DATA FILE that provides a definition, when it is updated and revised, who publishes it and much more, all in a clear, easy to understand manner. This level of data is geared for users who need data, but not a large database. It is made up of two options for obtaining the data - SCREEN DISPLAY and DOWNLOAD DATA. The SCREEN DISPLAY option allows you to view the data and the EXPLANATION screens on your computer screen. The DOWNLOAD DATA option allows you to "download" the data contained in the SCREEN DISPLAY files. Downloading a file means to transfer a file from one computer to another. If you do not wish to download the file, you can simply press the print screen key on your keyboard and your computer will automatically print everything on your computer screen right to your printer.

For those users who do need a large database, you might be interested in the second level of data called the EXTENSIVE DATA FILES. These files are compiled as an extensive time series and are formatted for importation into spreadsheet software. The purpose for formatting these files into "worksheets" was for the convenience of manipulating the time series, if desired. The EXTENSIVE DATA FILES can only be downloaded, they cannot be viewed on the computer screen.

Here are a couple specific examples showing just how easy it is to use the BIDC-BBS. Suppose you needed the most current Consumer Price Index (CPI) number to calculate an increase in a rental property. All you would do is log on to the BIDC-BBS, choose the DATA FILES & EXPLANATION option, press the SCREEN DISPLAY option, select the geographic area you need (in this case it would be the nation), press the corresponding key stroke for the CPI data set and there it is. What if you were a little rusty on the definition of the CPI? All you

do is press the corresponding key stroke for the EXPLANATION screen and it automatically appears. That's all there is to it.

Or, what if you needed to know the total reported gross receipts for retail trade by county for a company report. All you do is simply log on to the BIDC-BBS, select the DATA FILES & EXPLANATION option, press the SCREEN DISPLAY option, select the county geographic area and press the corresponding key stroke for the total reported gross receipts from retail trade. After you have logged on, it only takes four key strokes to get the data you need. It's that straightforward.

The BIDC-BBS is available through two subscription packages - Associate and Partner. The Associate subscription package provides the data contained in the DATA FILE & EXPLANATION series. The cost is $20.00 per year with the first 20 minutes free of charge, thereafter the cost per minute is 15 cents. The maximum time allowed on the system, per day, is 30 minutes. The Partner subscription package is recommended for those users who need large databases or time series. It provides the data contained in the DATA FILE & EXPLANATION series, as well as the EXTENSIVE DATA FILES. This package costs $50.00 per year, with the first 50 minutes free of charge, thereafter the cost per minute is 10 cents. The maximum time allowed on the system is 60 minutes per day. See TABLE 1.

The BIDC-BBS is menu driven and user friendly. It was designed with the novice personal computer user in mind. Additionally, you can be assured the data will always be the most current available.

Not only does the BIDC project have the BIDC-BBS component, but also an affiliate network to disseminate data. The BIDC affiliate network has been in operation just over one year and is predominantly made up of organizations participating in the Small Business Development Center program instituted by the Small Business Administration and the New Mexico Association of Community, Junior and Technical Colleges. The affiliates are available for use by anyone, private or public sector. Currently, New Mexico has 16 BIDC affiliates located throughout the state. To find the affiliate nearest you or answer any questions you may have regarding the BIDC-BBS (demonstrations are available), contact the BBER at 277-2216 and ask for Juliana Boyle.

TABLE 1.
BIDC-BBS SUBSCRIPTION PACKAGES

ASSOCIATE	PARTNER
o Data File & Explanation	o Data Files & Explanation plus Extensive Data Files
o Annual fee: $20.00	o Annual fee: $50.00
o First 20 minutes free	o First 50 minutes free
o 15 cents per minute	o 10 cents per minute
o Maximum per day usage, 30 min.	o Maximum per day usage, 60 min.

Juliana Boyle
Economist

Classification System . . .

(continued from page 4)

Personal Services (SIC 72) had a net decrease of over 500 jobs, as employment in the Medical Equipment Rental industry shifted to SIC 73 and jobs in Health Clubs and Spas moved to SIC 79. Finally, the Motion Pictures industry (SIC 78) gained almost 700 jobs, as Video Tape Rental Stores were transferred from SIC 73.

In the *New Mexico Business* tables beginning on page 7, industries that experienced employment shifts due to SIC revisions are generally grouped together. Although this decreases the level of industry detail, it does allow comparison with data for years prior to 1988. If it was not practical to combine affected industries, the estimated impact of the SIC revision is noted.

Kevin Kargacin
Head, Information Services

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NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

Vol. 11 No. 2
March 1990

The Impact of Federal Government Spending in the New Mexico Economy

The New Mexico economy is highly dependent upon federal spending. During fiscal year 1988, the federal government spent $8.69 billion in the state. On a per capita basis, that comes to $5,751.54, placing New Mexico second among all states. Virtually every major federal department contributed to that total, with the largest contributors being the Department of Energy, which funds the Sandia and Los Alamos national laboratories ($2.49 billion) and the Department of Defense, which funds the three Air Force bases and the White Sands Missile Range, ($1.53 billion). In addition, the U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Forest Service, the Postal Service, the Social Security Administration, the Veteran's Administration and the Federal Aviation Administration each have a significant presence in New Mexico.

The federal government has played a major role in the New Mexico economy since the 1940's. From 1967 to 1988 federal spending in New Mexico increased an average of 9.4 percent annually in dollar terms, and 3.3 percent annually in real terms, almost exactly the same growth rate as New Mexico nonagricultural employment.

New Mexico's economy is particularly dependent upon defense spending. Military activities, including nuclear weapons and Star Wars research at the Sandia and Los Alamos national laboratories, directly employed 54,678 workers with a payroll of $1.66 billion during fiscal year 1988. This included 16,285 active duty military personnel, 12,615 federal civilian employees and 25,778 private contractor employees working on military installations. These data were taken from the economic impact studies published by each military installation within the state.

The nonagricultural employment data series published by the New Mexico Department of Labor does not include active duty military personnel. Adding the 16,285 military personnel to the DOL total of 547,458 for 1988 yields a total of 563,743 jobs of all types in New Mexico during 1988. Of these, 54,678 or 9.7 percent were directly a result of defense spending. The payroll of $1.66 billion represents 15.3 percent of total wage and salary income earned in New Mexico during 1988. Evidently defense jobs are not only numerous, but well paying also. (NOTE: These figures do not include most of the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard personnel stationed in New Mexico, nor do they include small military units such as ROTC and recruiting detachments stationed off the major military installations. Thus, the figures quoted just prior to this note represent a slight underestimate of the actual defense impact on the state.)

According to the data published by DOL, there were an additional 18,227 federal civilian employees in New Mexico during 1988 not connected with the military. Adding these non-defense jobs to the 54,678 defense-related jobs yields a total of 72,905 jobs directly supported by federal spending during 1988.

The federal spending impact picture is not yet complete, however. Private sector employers such as Honeywell and BDM Corp. in Albuquerque and Hughes Aircraft in Las Cruces, located away from military installations, receive the majority of their revenues from federal government contracts. Military retirees living in New Mexico, numbering about twenty thousand, received more than $250 million in pensions during 1988. The military installations and the Department of Energy also contribute to the local economy through purchases of utilities, services and construction. For 1988 these purchases were estimated at $1.497 billion. The Bureau of Business and Economic Research estimates that these local purchases supported another 13,500 jobs within the state. Thus, federal spending directly supports about 86,500 jobs within New Mexico, which represents 15.3 percent of all nonagricultural jobs. As a conservative estimate, each of those jobs indirectly supports one more private sector job (i. e., an employment multiplier of 2.0). The conclusion is that the federal government directly and indirectly accounts for more than thirty percent of all nonagricultural jobs in New Mexico.

The federal government also has a substantial impact on the New Mexico health care industry. On the one hand, it operates twelve hospitals within the state with a total budget of $172.2 million. The largest of these is the New Mexico Regional Federal Medical Center (formerly known as the VA Hospital) in Albuquerque. On the other hand, the federal government finances a major portion of New Mexico health care expen-

(continued on page 7)

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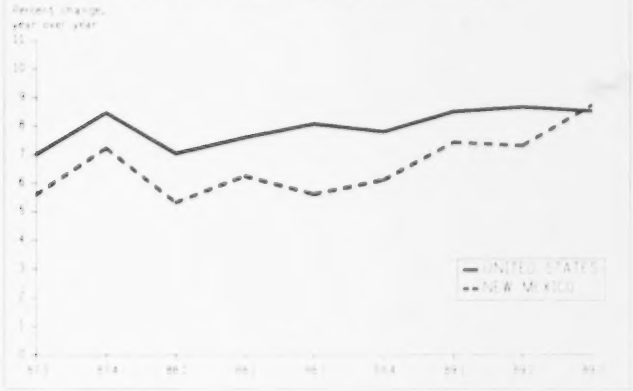
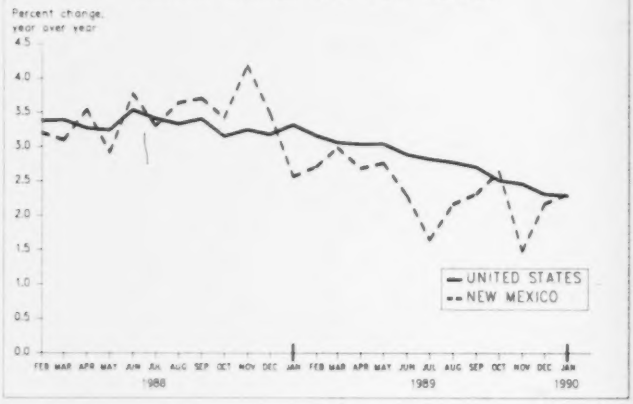
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO

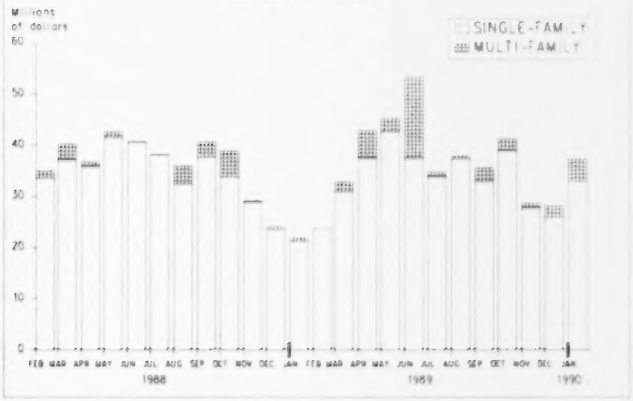
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME UNITED STATES AND NEW MEXICO



NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT UNITED STATES AND NEW MEXICO

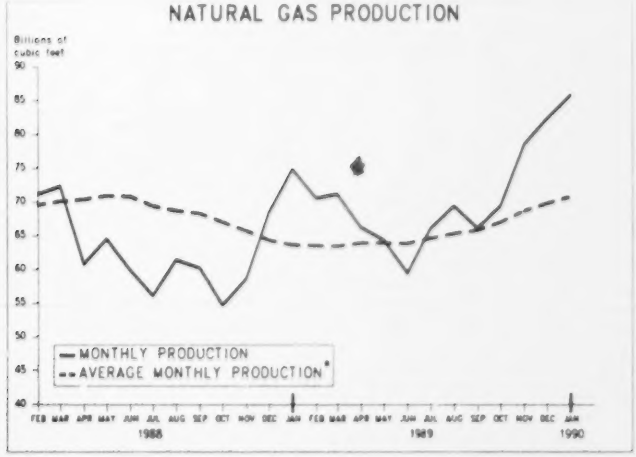


RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS, DOLLAR VALUE

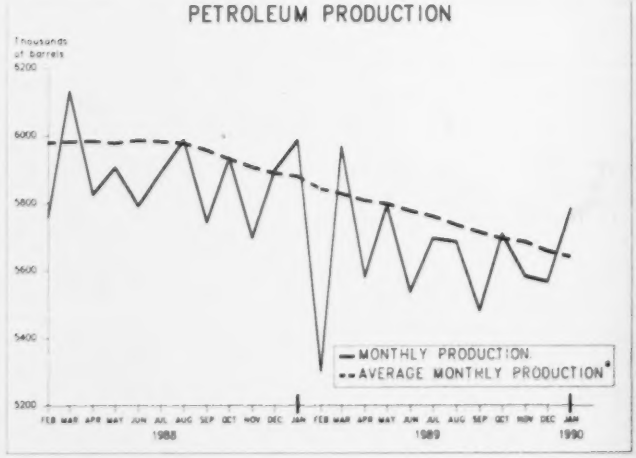


NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS, DOLLAR VALUE

NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION



PETROLEUM PRODUCTION



*** 12 month moving average. For example, the point for August, 1988 represents an average of data from September, 1987 through August, 1988.**

U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/ QTR DATA
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Jan 90	127.4	5.2	126.1
Food and beverages	Jan 90	130.0	6.6	127.2
Housing	Jan 90	125.9	4.3	124.9
Apparel and upkeep	Jan 90	116.7	1.2	119.2
Transportation	Jan 90	117.2	5.5	115.2
Medical care	Jan 90	155.9	8.4	154.4
Entertainment	Jan 90	129.9	4.9	129.1
Other goods and services	Jan 90	154.0	7.4	152.9
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Jan 90	125.9	5.2	124.6
Gross national product* ($Bil. constant)	Q4 89	4168.1	2.4	4042.7
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	Dec 89	10.5	0.0	10.5
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	Dec 89	10.1	7.2	10.1
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	Dec 89	7.6	-5.6	7.6
Industrial production## (1977=100)	Dec 89	142.8	1.7	142.3
Manufacturers new orders## ($Bil.)	Dec 89	244.2	2.2	239.7

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	Jan 90	649.7	3.5	663.5	116,037	1.1	117,698
Unemployment rate (%)	Jan 90	5.8	-	5.5	5.9	-	5.1
Nonagricultural employment (000)	Jan 90	556.1	2.3	568.9	108,342	2.3	110,416
Personal income### ($Mil.)	Q3 89	20,495	8.7	20,133	4,433,078	8.5	4,352,603
Housing units permitted							
Single	Jan 90	335	18.0	299	60,971	-0.5	56,549
Multi	Jan 90	157	460.7	225	50,874	84.0	33,479

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
** Closing rate for month.
*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.
# Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.
Monthly data seasonally adjusted.
Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;
New Mexico Department of Labor and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data.
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.
U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
1. GENERAL					
Civilian labor force* (000)	Jan 90	689.6	2.5	702.3	1.4
Total employment* (000)	Jan 90	649.7	3.5	663.5	2.7
Unemployment* (000)	Jan 90	39.9	-11.7	38.8	-14.0
Unemployment rate (%)	Jan 90	5.8	-	5.5	-
Weekly new unemployment insurance claims	Jan 90	1536.0	-3.2	1169.0	-9.4
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment**(000)	Jan 90	556.1	2.3	568.9	2.4
Personal income*** ($ mil.)	Q3 89	20495.0	8.7	20133.0	7.4
New business incorporations	Dec 89	245.0	5.2	180.0	4.9
Business failure liabilities ($ 000)	Dec 89	1642.0	137.3	4004.0	-61.1
2. AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS					
Livestock and products ($ mil.)	Nov 89	123.0	7.5	106.5	0.0
Crops ($ mil.)	Nov 89	54.1	25.2	49.0	18.2
Total ($ mil.)	Nov 89	177.1	12.4	155.5	5.1
3. MINING					
Employment** (000)	Jan 90	14.8	5.0	15.0	-2.7
Average hourly earnings ($)	Jan 90	12.55	5.4	13.12	2.8
Petroleum production (000 bbls.)	Jan 90	5780.6	-3.4	5565.8	-4.1
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	Jan 90	85.8	14.7	82.3	11.3
Coal production (000 short tons)	Jan 90	2279.0	28.8	1746.0	11.2
Oil well completions&	Jan 90	50.0	72.4	28.0	-10.8
Gas well completions&	Jan 90	65.0	25.0	36.0	48.0
Total footage drilled&& (000)	Jan 90	686.8	74.7	330.2	-2.0
Oil sales ($ mil.)	Nov 89	97.7	51.2	102.5	12.8
Gas sales ($ mil.)	Nov 89	111.9	40.8	87.7	-6.0
4. CONSTRUCTION					
Employment** (000)	Jan 90	26.9	-2.5	29.3	-1.3
Average hourly earnings ($)	Jan 90	12.30	14.2	11.86	2.6
Residential units permitted	Jan 90	492.0	57.7	524.0	2.6
Residential building permits ($ mil.)	Jan 90	37.1	70.2	28.0	4.0
Nonresidential building permits ($ mil.)	Jan 90	7.2	-80.3	15.9	-3.3
Residential construction contracts ($ mil.)	Jan 90	26.7	-2.6	35.4	-11.7
Nonresidential construction contracts ($mil.)	Jan 90	21.5	-56.7	31.7	-21.0
Nonbuilding construction contracts ($ mil.)	Jan 90	28.1	-43.7	18.0	-16.8
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES					
Employment** (000)	Jan 90	28.8	0.7	29.6	0.0
Average hourly earnings## ($)	Jan 90	14.26	-0.7	14.24	2.7
6. MANUFACTURING					
Employment** (000)	Jan 90	42.1	2.4	42.5	3.9
Average hourly earnings ($)	Jan 90	9.00	1.0	8.99	-1.6
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	Jan 90	5.5	-3.5	5.6	5.6
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	Jan 90	5.4	0.0	5.3	1.9
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	Jan 90	4.5	15.4	4.8	7.5
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	Jan 90	2.6	-3.7	2.6	0.0
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	Jan 90	2.5	4.2	2.5	0.0

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
7. TRADE					
Wholesale employment** (000)	Jan 90	24.3	2.1	24.6	2.5
Retail employment** (000)	Jan 90	108.2	2.1	112.5	2.9
Average hourly earnings ($)	Jan 90	7.26	3.9	7.19	4.0
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE					
Employment** (000)	Jan 90	26.7	2.7	26.8	-0.4
Bank average hourly earnings ($)	Jan 90	6.71	1.7	7.03	7.6
Bank total assets ($ mil.)	Q4 89	10727.0	5.5	10418.0	5.0
Bank total deposits ($ mil.)	Q4 89	8977.0	3.9	8693.0	3.3
Bank net loans ($ mil.)	Q4 89	5813.0	1.1	5789.0	1.6
S & L total assets ($ mil.)	Oct 89	5068.0	-8.9	5172.0	-9.9
S & L total deposits ($ mil.)	Oct 89	4446.0	-5.2	4508.0	-4.1
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& ($ mil.)	Oct 89	59.0	-25.3	50.0	-25.0
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM					
Total service employment** (000)	Jan 90	139.3	2.6	139.9	4.0
Lodging employment** (000)	Jan 90	11.0	0.9	11.3	1.7
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	Jan 90	39.8	3.1	40.9	3.5
Visits to state parks (000)	Jan 90	103.3	-15.9	106.3	-6.8
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	Jan 90	71.0	-4.2	80.3	6.8
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	Jan 90	346.9	6.7	380.7	9.3
Lodgers tax receipts### ($ 000)	Q4 89	3078.8	21.3	3533.5	17.6
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	Jan 90	49.7	9.2	46.1	5.1
10. GOVERNMENT					
Total government employment** (000)	Jan 90	145.0	3.2	148.7	2.3
Federal employment** (000)	Jan 90	31.0	0.6	31.1	1.9
State employment** @@ (000)	Jan 90	49.2	5.1	52.4	3.1
Local employment** (000)	Jan 90	64.8	3.0	65.2	1.8
Total general fund revenues@@@ ($ mil.)	Dec 89	133.8	-3.1	135.5	4.7

Note: selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* Number of persons by place of residence.
** Number of jobs by place of work.
*** Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
& These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, reentry and additional zone.
&& Oil and gas combined.
&&& New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "Total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.
# For example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.
Communications and utilities only.
A portion of the increase in lodgers tax receipts is attributable to an increase in the rate levied by the City of Santa Fe. The rate increased from 3 to 4 percent as of July 1, 1987.
@ Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.
@@ This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). Full time equivalent employment (FTE) at LANL is 7,700 as of April 1989 according to LANL Personnel Dept.
@@@ Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources: New Mexico Department of Labor: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;
U. S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;
USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;
New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;
F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;
U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;
Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;
U. S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Section 8;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Park and Recreation Division: Section 9;
U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;
City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;
Pannell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS# FROM RETAIL TRADE
TOP 20 CITIES
($000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* NOV-JAN	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* AUG-OCT
Alamogordo	$ 15,761	3.3	$ 16,558
Albuquerque	286,526	15.0	265,659
Artesia	6,030	20.8	5,102
Carlsbad	13,700	10.9	13,877
Clovis	18,131	-3.3	17,619
Deming	6,455	0.6	6,165
Espanola	7,202	6.2	7,302
Farmington	37,468	15.5	31,045
Gallup	25,231	7.9	22,997
Hobbs	18,102	4.0	16,158
Las Cruces	41,255	5.6	36,645
Las Vegas	6,767	12.9	6,309
Los Alamos	8,051	32.6	7,679
Portales	5,586	2.3	4,998
Rio Rancho	6,139	13.5	5,877
Roswell	23,761	21.2	20,815
Ruidoso	6,153	9.0	7,475
Santa Fe	65,385	14.8	67,745
Silver City	9,246	5.6	8,501
Taos	9,822	24.9	10,137
State total	780,206	12.7	754,615

\# Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.
* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION@
SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ($000)			
	JAN. 1990	JAN. 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH JAN. 1990	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH JAN. 1989	JAN. 1990	JAN. 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH JAN. 1990	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH JAN. 1989
NEW RESIDENTIAL**								
Alamogordo	3	3	3	3	$ 221	$ 174	$ 221	$ 174
Albuquerque, Total	151	111	151	111	10,587	8,086	10,587	8,086
Single Family	133	111	133	111	10,155	8,086	10,155	8,086
Multi Family	18	0	18	0	432	0	432	0
Carlsbad	4	0	4	0	214	0	214	0
Clovis	21	0	21	0	6,590	0	6,590	0
Farmington	2	0	2	0	132	0	132	0
Hobbs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Las Cruces	38	45	38	45	1,898	2,125	1,898	2,125
Los Alamos	1	1	1	1	170	280	170	280
Rio Rancho	29	58	29	58	1,625	2,944	1,625	2,944
Roswell	2	14	2	14	118	541	118	541
Ruidoso	1	4	1	4	71	253	71	253
Santa Fe	31	16	31	16	3,168	1,639	3,168	1,639
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL								
Alamogordo	2	7	2	7	231	130	231	130
Albuquerque	4	2	4	2	1,626	31,220	1,626	31,220
Carlsbad	5	5	5	5	18	176	18	176
Clovis	2	2	2	2	289	132	289	132
Farmington	1	0	1	0	40	0	40	0
Hobbs	3	0	3	0	772	0	772	0
Las Cruces	6	7	6	7	790	521	790	521
Los Alamos	1	0	1	0	80	0	80	0
Rio Rancho	0	2	0	2	0	246	0	246
Roswell	3	5	3	5	6	222	6	222
Ruidoso	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Fe	6	5	6	5	431	2,177	431	2,177

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1984.
@ Data refer only to permits authorized for private construction projects. Public buildings and projects are excluded.
* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.
** Residential data includes both single and multi-family units. In the case of Albuquerque, single and multi-family units are also shown separately.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all cities, except for Rio Rancho;
City of Rio Rancho: Rio Rancho only.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
(000)

	NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE MSA*			LAS CRUCES MSA**			SANTA FE MSA***		
	JAN. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	DEC. r	JAN. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	DEC. r	JAN. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	DEC. r	JAN. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	DEC. r
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	689.6	2.5	702.3	259.3	0.3	265.7	57.4	7.1	59.6	66.8	3.4	67.4
Employment@	649.7	3.5	663.5	248.2	1.1	254.5	54.0	7.1	56.4	63.8	3.4	65.1
Unemployment	39.9	-11.7	38.8	11.1	-13.3	11.2	3.4	6.3	3.2	3.0	3.4	2.3
Unemployment rate (%)	5.8	-	5.5	4.3	-	4.2	5.9	-	5.4	4.5	-	3.4
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	556.1	2.3	568.9	238.8	1.5	244.1	43.3	5.6	44.5	55.7	1.5	57.3
Mining	14.8	5.0	15.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contract construction	26.9	-2.5	29.3	12.7	0.0	13.4	2.2	0.0	2.3	2.5	-3.8	2.7
Manufacturing	42.1	2.4	42.5	21.1	1.0	21.2	3.6	0.0	3.7	1.7	0.0	1.8
Durable goods	28.4	1.1	28.4	15.1	0.0	15.2	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.1	0.0	1.2
Nondurable goods	13.7	5.4	14.1	6.0	3.4	6.0	2.0	0.0	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	28.8	0.7	29.6	12.6	0.8	12.8	1.7	6.3	1.7	0.9	-10.0	1.0
Trade	132.5	2.1	137.1	59.9	-0.3	62.4	9.0	3.4	9.3	10.7	2.9	11.1
Wholesale	24.3	2.1	24.6	14.5	0.7	14.6	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	11.1	1.0
Retail	108.2	2.1	112.5	45.4	-0.7	47.8	8.0	2.6	8.3	9.7	2.1	10.2
Finance, insurance, & real estate	26.7	2.7	26.8	14.1	-0.7	14.3	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.9	-5.0	1.9
Services	139.3	2.6	139.9	70.7	2.6	71.2	7.9	11.3	8.0	14.8	0.7	15.2
Government	145.0	3.2	148.7	47.6	3.9	48.7	17.2	6.2	17.8	23.2	3.1	23.6
Federal	31.0	0.6	31.1	13.5	0.7	13.5	4.3	2.4	4.4	1.6	-5.9	1.6
State	49.2	5.1	52.4	12.0	7.1	13.1	7.0	11.1	7.6	17.3	4.2	17.6
Local	64.8	3.0	65.2	22.1	4.2	22.1	5.9	3.5	5.8	4.3	2.4	4.4

N Not available, less than 50 jobs.
P Preliminary.
R Revised.

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.
@ Includes labor disputes.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

The Impact of Federal Government . . .

(continued from page 1)

ditures through the Medicare and Medicaid programs. During fiscal year 1988, these payments amounted to more than $530 million, almost triple what they were in 1980. Overall during FY88, the federal government spent about $700 million in New Mexico for health care, which represents about a third of the estimated $2.1 billion New Mexico health care gross receipts for that year.

The large role played by the federal government in the New Mexico economy is not likely to continue unabated for too many more years. Recent international political events have led to declines in defense spending with the promise of more to come. Continuing large federal budget deficits suggest the very real liklihood of general reductions in federal spending. In either case the implications for the New Mexico economy are not good. As it turns out, the recent defense cuts have not brought bad news to the home front; indeed, the state seems to have come out rather well, at least in terms of military base closures and personnel transfers. But the spectre remains, and the New Mexico economy still faces an uncertain future as regards the federal government.

Lawrence A. Waldman
Economist

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NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

Vol. 11 No. 3
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Tourism in New Mexico: A Study of New Mexico Tourism and Travel Division Patrons

Though tourism is frequently mentioned as a major source of economic benefit to New Mexico, in truth little is known with precision about this industry's relative importance to the state economy. Visitor activity is notoriously difficult and expensive to identify and measure and up to now most of what has been reported regarding the impact of tourism in New Mexico has been based on conjecture and perhaps wishful thinking. Indeed, when visitor statistics are displayed the numbers are almost always premised on secondary sources either of doubtful reliability or of dubious relevance to New Mexico.

The need for sound tourist information is recognized by many and in recent years there have been several efforts by communities to overcome the lack of data. In Albuquerque, for example, annual surveys have been conducted by the Albuquerque Convention and Visitors Bureau since 1987. The surveys provide excellent data on visitor impacts and characteristics. While this information is useful, it addresses only those potential visitors contacting the Albuquerque Visitors Bureau and evaluation of impacts is confined to Albuquerque, exclusively.

Thus, despite recent efforts the paucity of visitor data continues and a comprehensive assessment of statewide impact remains infeasible to this day. However, recent survey research has provided for the first time some benchmark figures on tourism in New Mexico without regard to specific communities or regions of the state. The data are limited, but it represents a good first step. Hereafter we will focus on what this research revealed and how the effort was accomplished.

Each year the New Mexico Tourism and Travel Division responds to thousands of inquiries from people living outside the state.[1] In 1989 the Division handled over 162,000 requests. Most frequently, the inquiries pertain to information about New Mexico because a trip to or through the state is anticipated or considered. The Tourism Division promotes tourism and encourages visits by mailing copies of the *New Mexico Vacation Guide* and a state travel map to each patron showing interest in New Mexico. This ongoing promotion activity provided the New Mexico Tourism & Travel Division an excellent opportunity for obtaining tourist data. The Division maintains its patron mailing lists and it was reasonable to conclude that many households receiving the map and guide have been to (or passed through) the state recently.

The survey was initiated in the fall of 1989 with questionnaires mailed to a random sample of patrons who had contacted the Division sometime during the 12 months preceding August, 1989. Response was favorable and by December of that year nearly 500 surveys had been returned and processed. The effort was sponsored by the New Mexico Tourism & Travel Division and the Bureau of Business and Economic Research performed the coding, computer processing and analysis of completed questionnaires.

The questions asked most often about tourism generally relate to visitor and trip characteristics and to the economic impact of tourism. The following provides a look at these two issues based on the responses of patrons that had been to New Mexico within the past 12 months. The visiting patrons accounted for nearly two thirds of survey respondents. A majority (57 percent) of respondents also said they made purchases while in the state.

Visitor Profile

One item of interest that was revealed by the survey was that only a portion of visitors described New Mexico as their primary destination. About one in six of the travel parties had stopped in New Mexico but said they were passing through to another state and nearly half said New Mexico was only one of several destinations. Only about one in three of the patron travel parties specified New Mexico as their primary destination. Most visitors (75 percent) listed vacation as the primary purpose of the trip. Only six percent mentioned conducting business or attending a convention or conference as their purpose. When asked about the major considerations in selecting New Mexico for a visit or stopover three factors stood out over all others: "Scenic Beauty" (75 percent), "Historical Sites" (62 percent) and "Indian Cultural Opportunities" (55 percent).

The vast majority (80 percent) arrived by private vehicle (50 percent) or airplane (30 percent). Another 11 percent said they traveled by RV, camper or motorhome. They came from almost every state but only five accounted for more than four percent of the visitors. The five were Texas (18.4 percent), California (13.7 percent), New York (6.3 percent), Illinois (5.4 percent) and Arizona (4.1 percent).

Over 80 percent of the travel parties visited New Mexico

(continued on page 7)

[1]The Tourism & Travel Division is within the New Mexico Economic Development & Tourism Department.

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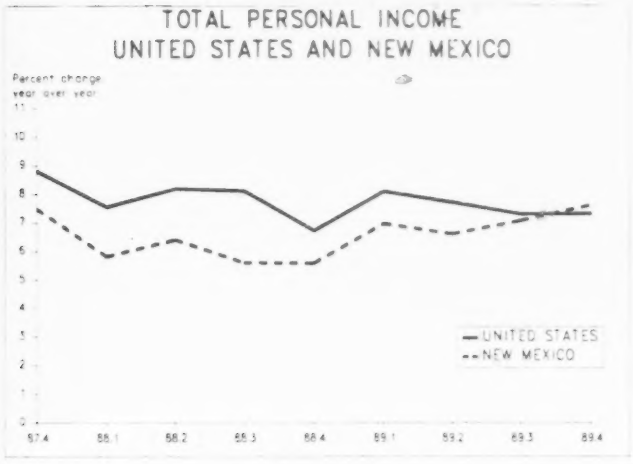
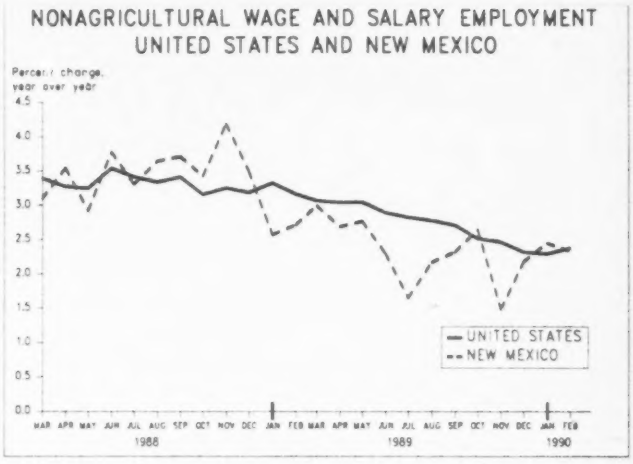
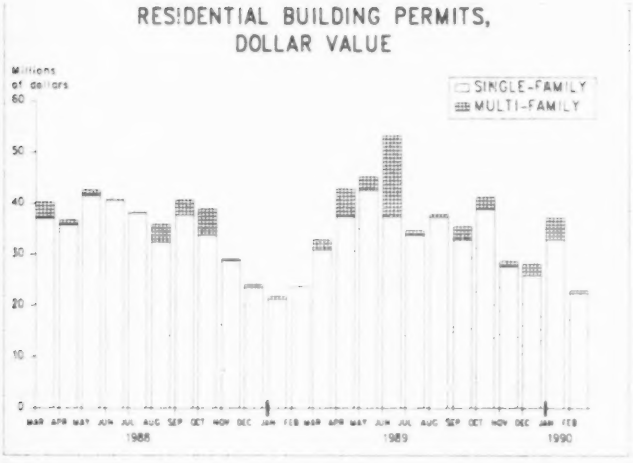
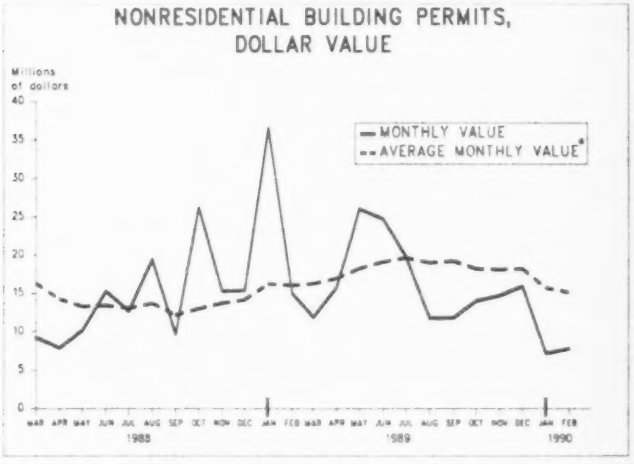
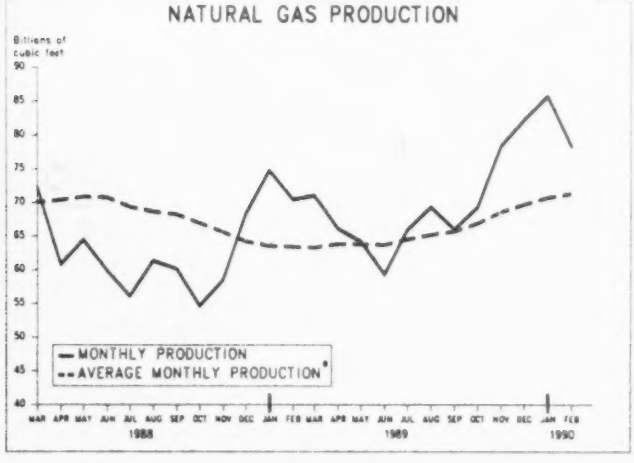
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO

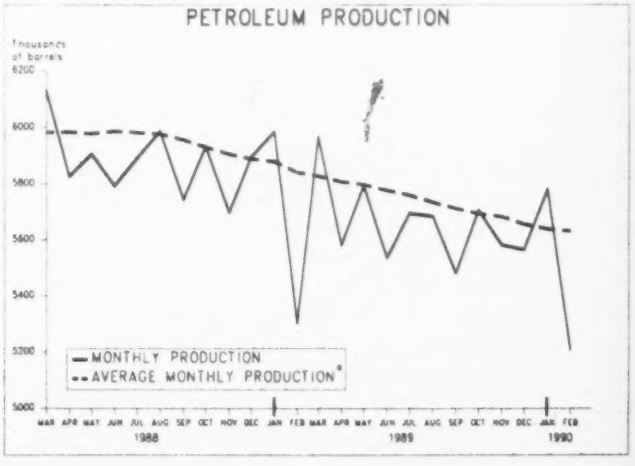












* 12 month moving average. For example, the point for August, 1988 represents an average of data from September, 1987 through August, 1988.

U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Feb 90	128.0	5.3	127.4
Food and beverages	Feb 90	130.9	6.7	130.0
Housing	Feb 90	126.1	4.1	125.9
Apparel and upkeep	Feb 90	120.4	4.4	116.7
Transportation	Feb 90	117.1	4.9	117.2
Medical care	Feb 90	157.5	8.5	155.9
Entertainment	Feb 90	130.4	4.9	129.9
Other goods and services	Feb 90	154.7	7.4	154.0
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Feb 90	126.4	5.2	125.9
Gross national product* ($Bil. constant)	Q4 89	4174.1	2.6	+162.9
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	Feb 90	10.0	-13.0	10.0
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	Feb 90	9.9	0.6	9.9
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	Feb 90	7.8	-8.5	7.6
Industrial production## (1977=100)	Feb 90	141.8	0.9	141.0
Manufacturers new orders## ($Bil.)	Feb 90	231.6	0.1	227.6

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	Feb 90	651.5	2.7	648.7	116,308	1.1	116,037
Unemployment rate (%)	Feb 90	6.1	-	5.9	5.8	-	5.9
Nonagricultural employment (000)	Feb 90	561.9	2.3	556.8	108,869	2.4	108,342
Personal income### ($Mil.)	Q4 89	20,789	7.6	20,202	4,470,967	7.3	4,381,863
Housing units permitted							
Single	Feb 90	283	-7.5	335	58,853	-1.1	60,971
Multi	Feb 90	17	N	157	20,659	-23.1	50,874

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
** Closing rate for month.
*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.
# Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.
Monthly data seasonally adjusted.
Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;
New Mexico Department of Labor and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.
U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
1. GENERAL					
Civilian labor force* (000)	Feb 90	694.0	1.7	689.2	1.4
Total employment* (000)	Feb 90	651.5	2.7	648.7	2.7
Unemployment* (000)	Feb 90	42.5	-12.0	40.5	-13.8
Unemployment rate (%)	Feb 90	6.1	-	5.9	-
Weekly new unemployment insurance claims	Feb 90	1526.0	2.1	1536.0	-9.1
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment**(000)	Feb 90	561.9	2.3	556.8	2.3
Personal income*** ($ mil.)	Q4 89	20789.0	7.6	20202.0	7.1
New business incorporations	Dec 89	245.0	5.2	180.0	4.9
Business failure liabilities ($ 000)	Dec 89	1642.0	137.3	4004.0	-61.1
2. AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS					
Livestock and products ($ mil.)	Dec 89	50.5	-0.6	123.0	1.5
Crops ($ mil.)	Dec 89	35.4	0.9	53.1	12.9
Total ($ mil.)	Dec 89	85.9	0.0	176.1	4.8
3. MINING					
Employment** (000)	Feb 90	14.5	5.1	14.8	-1.4
Average hourly earnings ($)	Feb 90	12.37	4.8	12.60	3.0
Petroleum production (000 bbls.)	Feb 90	5210.6	-1.7	5780.6	-3.6
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	Feb 90	78.4	11.2	85.8	12.4
Coal production (000 short tons)	Feb 90	2300.0	31.3	2279.0	14.5
Oil well completions&	Feb 90	56.0	86.7	50.0	-0.4
Gas well completions&	Feb 90	66.0	50.0	65.0	45.5
Total footage drilled&& (000)	Feb 90	474.2	23.7	686.8	0.6
Oil sales ($ mil.)	Dec 89	96.3	28.9	97.7	17.8
Gas sales ($ mil.)	Dec 89	133.7	68.2	111.9	4.6
4. CONSTRUCTION					
Employment** (000)	Feb 90	27.0	-3.2	27.1	-1.3
Average hourly earnings ($)	Feb 90	11.85	6.0	11.80	2.8
Residential units permitted	Feb 90	300.0	-2.0	492.0	6.0
Residential building permits ($ mil.)	Feb 90	22.8	-3.8	37.1	6.6
Nonresidential building permits ($ mil.)	Feb 90	7.8	-48.0	7.2	-6.0
Residential construction contracts ($ mil.)	Feb 90	28.6	-6.5	26.7	-11.0
Nonresidential construction contracts ($mil.)	Feb 90	15.4	-18.9	21.5	-16.0
Nonbuilding construction contracts ($ mil.)	Feb 90	13.8	-68.5	28.1	-29.8
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES					
Employment** (000)	Feb 90	29.0	1.0	29.1	0.0
Communications average hourly earnings ($)	Feb 90	14.15	0.4	13.88	1.1
Utilities average hourly earnings## ($)	Feb 90	14.68	0.5	14.51	3.2
6. MANUFACTURING					
Employment** (000)	Feb 90	42.1	2.4	42.1	3.4
Average hourly earnings ($)	Feb 90	8.78	-2.1	9.01	-2.0
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	Feb 90	5.6	-1.8	5.5	3.6
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	Feb 90	5.4	0.0	5.4	0.0
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	Feb 90	4.3	13.2	4.5	10.0
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	Feb 90	2.7	-3.6	2.6	0.0
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	Feb 90	2.5	4.2	2.5	0.0

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
7. TRADE					
Wholesale employment** (000)	Feb 90	24.3	2.5	24.4	2.5
Retail employment** (000)	Feb 90	107.6	2.1	108.4	2.9
Average hourly earnings ($)	Feb 90	7.20	5.9	7.22	4.6
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE					
Employment** (000)	Feb 90	26.6	2.3	26.7	0.0
Bank average hourly earnings ($)	Feb 90	6.70	1.5	6.83	7.0
Bank total assets ($ mil.)	Q4 89	10727.0	5.5	10418.0	5.0
Bank total deposits ($ mil.)	Q4 89	8977.0	3.9	8693.0	3.3
Bank net loans ($ mil.)	Q4 89	5813.0	1.1	5789.0	1.6
S & L total assets ($ mil.)	Oct 89	5068.0	-8.9	5172.0	-9.9
S & L total deposits ($ mil.)	Oct 89	4446.0	-5.2	4508.0	-4.1
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& ($ mil.)	Oct 89	59.0	-25.3	50.0	-25.0
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM					
Total service employment** (000)	Feb 90	139.5	2.3	138.6	3.6
Lodging employment** (000)	Feb 90	11.0	1.9	11.1	2.6
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	Feb 90	40.0	2.8	40.0	3.8
Visits to state parks (000)	Feb 90	134.2	-11.5	103.3	-6.8
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	Feb 90	88.4	2.8	71.0	6.5
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	Feb 90	352.1	12.1	346.9	9.5
Lodgers tax receipts ($ 000)	Q4 89	3078.8	21.3	3533.5	17.6
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	Feb 90	56.9	2.3	49.7	4.4
10. GOVERNMENT					
Total government employment** (000)	Feb 90	151.3	3.5	145.6	2.4
Federal employment** (000)	Feb 90	31.1	0.6	31.0	1.6
State employment** @@ (000)	Feb 90	54.5	6.7	49.7	3.7
Local employment** (000)	Feb 90	65.7	2.3	64.9	1.6
Total general fund revenues@@@ ($ mil.)	Feb 90	122.8	4.7	159.7	2.7

Note: selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* Number of persons by place of residence.
** Number of jobs by place of work.
*** Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
& These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, reentry and additional zone.
&& Oil and gas combined.
&&& New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "Total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.
# For example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.
Does not include transportation.
@ Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.
@@ This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). Full time equivalent employment (FTE) at LANL is 7,700 as of April 1989 according to LANL Personnel Dept.
@@@ Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources: New Mexico Department of Labor: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;
U. S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;
USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;
New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;
F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;
U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;
Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;
U. S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Section 8;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Park and Recreation Division: Section 9;
U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;
City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;
Pannell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS# FROM RETAIL TRADE
TOP 20 CITIES
($000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* DEC-FEB	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* SEP-NOV
Alamogordo	$ 14,999	5.8	$ 15,537
Albuquerque	272,166	10.6	269,426
Artesia	5,906	16.6	5,434
Carlsbad	13,870	15.4	13,570
Clovis	18,319	7.8	17,584
Deming	6,141	5.2	6,196
Espanola	6,883	6.3	7,932
Farmington	36,188	13.2	32,477
Gallup	23,959	6.0	23,985
Hobbs	17,880	11.6	16,261
Las Cruces	40,935	10.9	36,918
Las Vegas	6,565	12.0	6,648
Los Alamos	7,372	16.6	8,005
Portales	5,159	9.7	5,247
Rio Rancho	6,615	15.5	6,108
Roswell	22,775	17.4	21,736
Ruidoso	5,741	0.9	6,929
Santa Fe	61,075	15.0	67,771
Silver City	8,795	11.7	8,793
Taos	9,108	19.1	10,131
State total	752,536	11.6	753,404

\# Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.
* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION@
SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ($000)			
	FEB. 1990	FEB. 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH FEB. 1990	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH FEB. 1989	FEB. 1990	FEB. 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH FEB. 1990	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH FEB. 1989
NEW RESIDENTIAL**								
Alamogordo	2	3	5	6	$ 172	$ 186	$ 393	$ 360
Albuquerque, Total	80	97	158	208	6,969	7,305	13,956	15,391
Single Family	80	97	158	208	6,969	7,305	13,956	15,391
Multi Family	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carlsbad	0	1	4	1	0	94	214	94
Clovis	20	11	41	11	1,438	702	8,028	702
Farmington	2	1	4	1	140	66	272	66
Hobbs	0	1	0	1	0	116	0	116
Las Cruces	32	28	58	60	1,687	2,028	3,725	4,262
Los Alamos	1	0	2	1	91	0	261	280
Rio Rancho	20	73	49	131	1,132	3,253	2,757	6,197
Roswell	2	5	4	13	185	323	303	936
Ruidoso	5	4	6	8	490	253	561	506
Santa Fe	23	15	54	31	2,312	2,221	5,480	3,860
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL								
Alamogordo	1	3	3	10	114	56	345	186
Albuquerque	2	0	4	2	2,100	0	16,934	31,220
Carlsbad	4	3	9	8	9	5	26	181
Clovis	1	0	3	2	39	0	328	132
Farmington	1	0	2	0	12	0	53	0
Hobbs	1	1	4	1	20	126	792	126
Las Cruces	8	14	22	21	1,964	688	2,350	739
Los Alamos	0	1	1	1	0	20	80	20
Rio Rancho	0	1	0	3	0	100	0	346
Roswell	6	9	9	14	31	779	37	906
Ruidoso	2	0	2	0	132	0	132	0
Santa Fe	8	2	14	7	479	60	910	2,236

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1984.
@ Data refer only to permits authorized for private construction projects. Public buildings and projects are excluded.
* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.
** Residential data includes both single and multi-family units. In the case of Albuquerque, single and multi-family units are also shown separately.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all cities, except for Rio Rancho;
City of Rio Rancho: Rio Rancho only.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
(000)

	NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE MSA*			LAS CRUCES MSA**			SANTA FE MSA***		
	FEB. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	JAN. r	FEB. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	JAN. r	FEB. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	JAN. r	FEB. p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	JAN. r
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	694.0	1.7	689.2	263.8	0.7	259.9	58.5	6.0	57.7	68.3	5.7	68.4
Employment@	651.5	2.7	648.7	251.5	1.3	248.8	54.6	6.2	54.2	66.0	7.1	65.4
Unemployment	42.5	-12.0	40.5	12.3	-10.2	11.1	3.9	2.6	3.5	2.3	-23.3	3.0
Unemployment rate (%)	6.1	-	5.9	4.7	-	4.3	6.7	-	6.1	3.4	-	4.4
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	561.9	2.3	556.8	241.2	1.6	238.4	44.0	5.0	43.3	57.0	3.4	56.2
Mining	14.5	5.1	14.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contract construction	27.0	-3.2	27.1	12.5	-0.8	12.5	2.2	0.0	2.2	2.5	-3.8	2.5
Manufacturing	42.1	2.4	42.1	21.0	0.5	21.0	3.5	0.0	3.6	1.8	5.9	1.8
Durable goods	28.4	1.4	28.4	15.1	0.0	15.1	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.2	9.1	1.2
Nondurable goods	13.7	4.6	13.7	5.9	1.7	5.9	1.9	0.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	29.0	1.0	29.1	12.6	0.8	12.6	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.9
Trade	131.9	2.2	132.8	59.6	0.0	59.9	9.1	3.4	9.1	10.5	1.9	10.7
Wholesale	24.3	2.5	24.4	14.6	1.4	14.5	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	11.1	1.0
Retail	107.6	2.1	108.4	45.0	-0.4	45.4	8.1	3.8	8.1	9.6	2.1	9.7
Finance, insurance, & real estate	26.6	2.3	26.7	14.3	0.7	14.1	1.7	0.0	1.7	2.1	0.0	2.1
Services	139.5	2.3	138.6	71.3	2.6	70.6	7.8	8.3	7.8	15.2	2.7	14.8
Government	151.3	3.5	145.6	49.8	3.5	47.6	18.1	6.5	17.3	24.0	5.7	23.5
Federal	31.1	0.6	31.0	13.7	0.7	13.5	4.3	2.4	4.3	1.7	0.0	1.6
State	54.5	6.7	49.7	14.0	6.9	12.0	7.8	9.9	7.1	17.9	6.5	17.6
Local	65.7	2.3	64.9	22.1	3.3	22.1	6.0	5.3	5.9	4.4	4.8	4.3

N Not available, less than 50 jobs.
P Preliminary.
R Revised.

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.
@ Includes labor disputes.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

Tourism in New Mexico . . .

(*continued from page 1*)

sometime during the six months between April and November. About 42 percent of these visits were made during June, July and August. The majority (over 55 percent) spent between one and five days in the state and only one in ten parties remained in New Mexico more than ten days. The average length of stay for all respondents was six days.

Two thirds of the visiting parties were comprised of one or two members. Less than six percent included more than five in the party. The average party size for all patrons was 3.1 members. Most of the visitors stayed in hotels or motels. Slightly more than 23 percent said they did not stay in hotels. For those staying in hotels or motels the average stay was 4.9 nights.

The majority (55.4 percent) of visiting parties spent $100 or less daily while in New Mexico. However, nearly nine percent of the patrons said that their average daily spending was over $300. The overall daily average was $143. This amount represents all expenditures made in New Mexico but the figure does *exclude* travel costs to and from the visitor's home residence.

Patrons were asked to list all major communities in New Mexico in which they stopped and visited. Five cities were mentioned most frequently by respondents. Leading the way by far was Albuquerque (63.5 percent) and Santa Fe (61.3 percent). The next three cities in order were Taos (44.4 percent), Gallup (24.8 percent) and Carlsbad (19 percent).

Visitor Impact

New Mexico's economy benefited from the tourist activity just described. Tourist dollars translate into gains in employment, income and tax revenue. Average spending for each travel party was $860. The estimate for all respondents combined was $240,000. However, these numbers represent only a small section of total impact attributable to the visiting patrons of the Tourism Division.

It will be recalled that the Division handled about 162,000 inquiries. The survey was conducted with a random sample of these patrons and with measurable statistical error inferences based on these sample data can be passed to all patrons from which the sample was obtained. That is, the survey results are representative of all patrons, but derived estimates must include the chance of sampling error. For example, the statistical parameter (with a 75 percent confidence factor) for average daily spending was $143.30 $\pm$ $18.70. In other words, daily spending of respondents was $143.30 while the estimate for all patrons ranges between $124.60 and $162.00. Results are summarized in the following table. As described, the upper and lower estimates reflect the possible errors due to sampling.

The table also illustrates the effect of successive spending of the tourist's dollars. An example of direct tourist impact is seen by a visitor party paying for their motel stay. Secondary spending impacts can result when the hotel owner uses a portion of the hotel receipts to purchase cleaning supplies at

(*continued on page 8*)

Tourism in New Mexico . . .

(*continued from page 7*)

the local retail store. In this example, the retail store also benefits (but indirectly) from the tourist's hotel spending. This phenomenon is commonly measured by the multiplier. Though a multiplier value derived from New Mexico data is not available, recent studies indicate that values range between 1.4 and 1.8. A multiplier of 1.6 is applied below. This value should provide a reasonably conservative estimate of overall tourist impact resulting from the visits of patrons of the Tourism Division.

In summary, a survey of patrons of the Tourism Division shows that all patrons in the 1989 period contributed between $91.2 and $171.2 million, directly and indirectly, to the state's economy. This provides a clear demonstration of the importance of tourism to New Mexico.

A distinguishing feature of the survey was that it represented New Mexico as a whole and not, as in many previous collection efforts, just a specific community such as Santa Fe or Albuquerque. That said, the survey also had a serious limitation because it excluded the input of tourists in the state at that time who had not contacted the Division for information. Thus, displayed survey findings represent only a portion of all tourists to the state.

Spending and Related Statistics of Patrons of the Tourism and Travel Division (1989 Tourism Inquiries)*

Item	*Lower Bound*	*Upper Bound*
Number of Patron Visitors**	223,900	365,500
Direct Spending of Patrons	$57,000,000	$107,000,000
Total Spending***	$91,200,000	$171,200,000
Average		
Party Size	2.7	3.6
Daily Spending	$125	$162
Length of Stay (days)	5.2	6.5

*In 1989 there were 162,174 tourism inquiries to the New Mexico Tourism & Travel Division.

**These figures are based on the visiting patrons that also indicated that they had spent money while in the state—about 57 percent of respondents.

***Assumed spending multiplier of 1.6.

John L. Temple
Assistant Director

NOW AVAILABLE—THE 1989 NEW MEXICO STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

The Bureau of Business and Economic Research has recently released the 1989 edition of the *New Mexico Statistical Abstract*. The 1989 abstract has 215 pages, containing 149 data tables, and 20 charts, graphs or maps. Historical data are shown in many tables and, where possible, information is updated through 1986. Featured in this edition are five tables of county rankings and expanded two-page county profiles. Ranked data comparing New Mexico counties include population, income, employment, health and vital statistics and welfare topics. Chapter headings in addition to the county rankings and profiles are: Agriculture; Climate & Water; Construction; Crime & Law Enforcement; Education; Employment; Finance; Government; Housing; Income; Manufacturing; Mining; Population; Poverty & Welfare; Roads & Traffic; Trade & Services; Travel & Recreation; Utilities; Vital Statistics; and Voter Statistics.

The cost of the 1989 *New Mexico Statistical Abstract* is $22.50 plus $4.00 shipping and handling. For more information, please call the Data Bank at (505) 277-6626, or write:

University of New Mexico
Bureau of Business and Economic Research
1920 Lomas NE
Albuquerque, NM 87131

Subscription Price: $15.00 for one year; $25.00 for two years; $37.00 for three years.
Single copies: Jan.–Feb. issue $3.50; all others $1.85

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NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

Vol. 11 No. 4
May 1990

The Feminization of New Mexico Households

In the United States, the common belief that the family is comprised of two parents and their children no longer holds true. In fact, there is a shift away from this traditional structure, and New Mexico—which has been regarded historically as one of the most conventional family states due to its predominantly Christian populations—is now experiencing similar trends.

The Current Population Survey conducted in March 1988 by the Census Bureau showed that the share of married-couple households in the U. S. is now under 57 percent, down 5.5 percent from 1980. The share of single-parent families increased slightly, but overall, families now account for barely seven in ten U. S. households.

New Mexico has experienced a similar downward trend in the traditional household arrangement. The share of married-couple households in New Mexico has declined by about two percent from 1980 to the present. Married-couple households still predominate, however, with a 66 percent share of all households in the State. Hispanics (72 percent) are more couple-oriented than White Non-Hispanics (62 percent), and Other Races (55 percent), largely comprised of American Indians and a smaller proportion of African-Americans, are less couple-oriented than either White Non-Hispanics or Hispanics. Male-headed households are more likely to be couple-oriented than are female-headed households.

The decline of the couple-oriented household is reflected in the increased proportion of households which are headed by a woman. In 1980, 76 percent of all New Mexico households was headed by a man. By 1988, the proportion of male-headed households has declined by five percent while the proportion of female-headed households has increased by about 17 percent; 28 percent of all New Mexico households are headed by a woman. Other Races (45.3 percent) are more likely to have a female head of household than either the White Non-Hispanics (28.5 percent) or Hispanics (31.2 percent). One wonders whether or not this reflects a long-term trend away from married-couple families in the Other Races population.

Female-headed households have been shown to be at a socio-economic disadvantage. Female-headed households are more likely to have lower income than male-headed households. In the nation as a whole, less than 10 percent of male-headed households are below poverty level compared to 28 percent of female-headed households. In New Mexico, the proportion of households below poverty level is higher than that of the U. S. as a whole. Nevertheless, the pattern is the same. There are twice as many female-headed households as there are male-headed households which are below poverty level. One in three female-headed households is below poverty level as compared to one in seven male-headed households.

In addition, male heads of households have the advantage of having two potential wage earners in the family. Female heads of households are more likely to be unmarried and have small children living with them. The presence of small children tend to limit the participation of women in the work force. Young children also require greater expenses such as medical, childcare, and clothing than their older siblings.

As a consequence, female-headed households are more likely than male-headed households to receive government assistance in the form of rent subsidy and food stamps. Fully three percent of all New Mexico households receive rent subsidy. Of these, 75 percent are households headed by a woman. Female headed households are three times more likely than male-headed households to receive food stamps.

The economic disadvantage of households headed by a woman is further reflected in the higher than average proportion of renters among these households. Half of all American households headed by a woman are renters. In contrast, 71 percent of all male-headed households are owners. In New Mexico, the proportion of households that own their houses is higher than the national average. Nonetheless, male heads of households outnumber female heads in home ownership. Seventy-two percent of male-headed households own their homes compared to 60 percent of female-headed households.

What are the implications of these trends? There is growing evidence that single-parent families can be attributed to the increase of premarital relationships among young women and the marital dissolution of families over successive generations. Women who spend most of their childhood in single-parent families are more likely to marry and bear children early. They are also more likely to have their own marriages break up. Studies have also shown that the female-headed family is an

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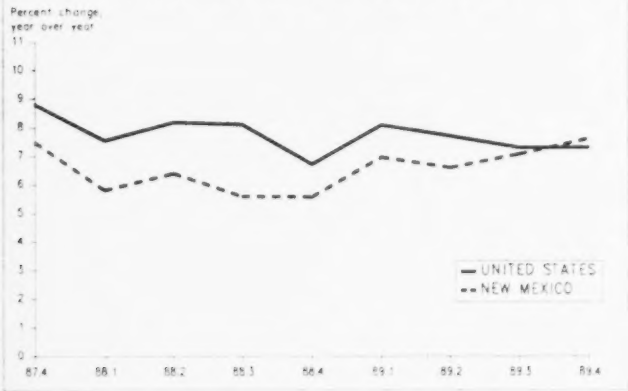
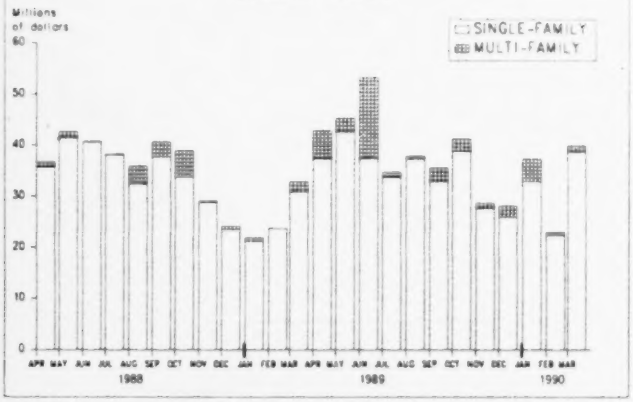
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME UNITED STATES AND NEW MEXICO

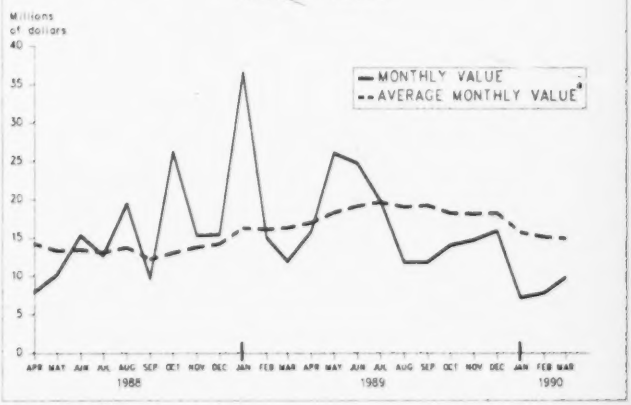


NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT UNITED STATES AND NEW MEXICO

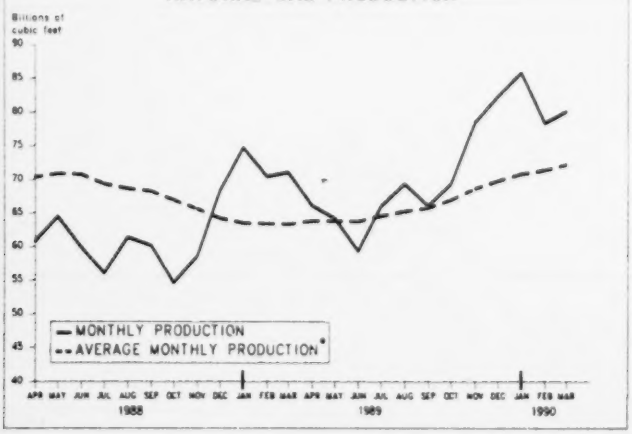
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS, DOLLAR VALUE



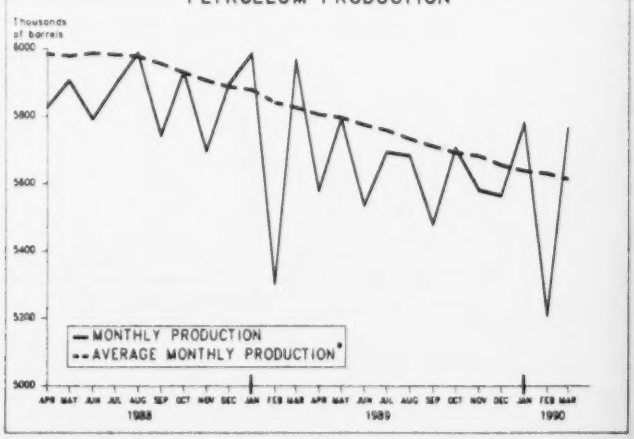
NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS, DOLLAR VALUE



NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION



PETROLEUM PRODUCTION



*** 12 month moving average. For example, the point for August, 1988 represents an average of data from September, 1987 through August, 1988.**

U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/ QTR DATA
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Mar 90	128.7	5.2	128.0
Food and beverages	Mar 90	131.2	6.4	130.9
Housing	Mar 90	126.8	4.4	126.1
Apparel and upkeep	Mar 90	125.4	5.1	120.4
Transportation	Mar 90	116.8	4.4	117.1
Medical care	Mar 90	158.7	8.6	157.5
Entertainment	Mar 90	130.9	5.0	130.4
Other goods and services	Mar 90	155.2	7.5	154.7
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Mar 90	127.1	5.2	126.4
Gross national product* ($Bil. constant)	Q1 90	4195.8	2.2	4174.1
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	Mar 90	10.0	-13.0	10.0
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	Mar 90	10.0	0.4	9.9
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	Mar 90	7.9	-10.9	7.8
Industrial production## (1987=100)	Mar 90	108.8	1.0	108.1
Manufacturers new orders## ($Bil.)	Feb 90	231.6	0.1	227.6

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	Mar 90	654.4	2.2	651.7	117,093	1.1	116,308
Unemployment rate (%)	Mar 90	6.5	-	6.2	5.4	-	5.8
Nonagricultural employment (000)	Mar 90	565.6	1.9	561.7	109,479	2.3	108,878
Personal income### ($Mil.)	Q4 89	20,789	7.6	20,202	4,470,967	7.3	4,381,863
Housing units permitted							
Single	Mar 90	514	27.9	283	82,999	-1.3	58,853
Multi	Mar 90	36	-10.0	17	26,457	-17.2	20,659

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
** Closing rate for month.
*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.
# Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.
Monthly data seasonally adjusted.
Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;
New Mexico Department of Labor and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data.
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.
U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
1. GENERAL					
Civilian labor force* (000)	Mar 90	700.0	1.2	694.6	1.4
Total employment* (000)	Mar 90	654.4	2.2	651.7	2.6
Unemployment* (000)	Mar 90	45.6	-11.1	42.9	-13.5
Unemployment rate (%)	Mar 90	6.5	-	6.2	-
Weekly new unemployment insurance claims	Mar 90	1052.0	-5.2	1526.0	-8.5
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment**(000)	Mar 90	565.6	1.9	561.7	2.3
Personal income*** ($ mil.)	Q4 89	20789.0	7.6	20202.0	7.1
New business incorporations	Mar 90	286.0	10.4	235.0	8.1
Business failure liabilities ($ 000)	Dec 89	1642.0	137.3	4004.0	-61.1
2. AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS					
Livestock and products ($ mil.)	Jan 90	68.3	4.6	50.5	1.6
Crops ($ mil.)	Jan 90	26.8	12.1	35.4	12.7
Total ($ mil.)	Jan 90	95.1	6.5	85.9	4.8
3. MINING					
Employment** (000)	Mar 90	14.6	5.0	14.5	-0.7
Average hourly earnings ($)	Mar 90	12.28	4.8	12.35	3.2
Petroleum production (000 bbls.)	Mar 90	5765.7	-3.4	5210.6	-3.6
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	Mar 90	80.1	12.7	78.4	13.8
Coal production (000 short tons)	Mar 90	2637.0	27.3	2300.0	15.0
Oil well completions&	Mar 90	32.0	-30.4	56.0	-1.3
Gas well completions&	Mar 90	63.0	-22.2	66.0	22.3
Total footage drilled&& (000)	Mar 90	417.9	-21.5	474.2	-3.4
Oil sales ($ mil.)	Dec 89	96.3	28.9	97.7	17.8
Gas sales ($ mil.)	Dec 89	133.7	68.2	111.9	4.6
4. CONSTRUCTION					
Employment** (000)	Mar 90	27.8	-6.1	27.0	-1.9
Average hourly earnings ($)	Mar 90	11.54	3.0	11.97	3.0
Residential units permitted	Mar 90	550.0	24.4	300.0	12.5
Residential building permits ($ mil.)	Mar 90	39.8	21.7	22.8	10.3
Nonresidential building permits ($ mil.)	Mar 90	9.8	-17.6	7.8	-8.3
Residential construction contracts ($ mil.)	Mar 90	38.3	-8.2	28.6	-9.0
Nonresidential construction contracts ($mil.)	Mar 90	49.7	13.7	15.3	-17.7
Nonbuilding construction contracts ($ mil.)	Mar 90	10.9	-51.6	10.4	-30.9
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES					
Employment** (000)	Mar 90	28.7	-1.0	28.9	0.0
Communications average hourly earnings ($)	Mar 90	14.36	4.8	14.15	1.3
Utilities average hourly earnings## ($)	Mar 90	14.38	-4.8	14.67	1.8
6. MANUFACTURING					
Employment** (000)	Mar 90	42.2	2.7	42.1	3.4
Average hourly earnings ($)	Mar 90	8.86	2.3	8.97	-1.5
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	Mar 90	5.7	-1.7	5.6	3.6
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	Mar 90	5.4	0.0	5.4	0.0
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	Mar 90	4.3	16.2	4.3	10.0
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	Mar 90	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	Mar 90	2.5	4.2	2.5	0.0

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
7. TRADE					
Wholesale employment** (000)	Mar 90	24.4	2.1	24.3	2.5
Retail employment** (000)	Mar 90	108.5	1.3	107.5	2.7
Average hourly earnings ($)	Mar 90	6.94	2.7	7.07	4.6
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE					
Employment** (000)	Mar 90	26.6	2.3	26.6	0.4
Bank average hourly earnings ($)	Mar 90	6.58	1.2	6.71	6.3
Bank total assets ($ mil.)	Q4 89	10727.0	5.5	10418.0	5.0
Bank total deposits ($ mil.)	Q4 89	8977.0	3.9	8693.0	3.3
Bank net loans ($ mil.)	Q4 89	5813.0	1.1	5789.0	1.6
S & L total assets ($ mil.)	Oct 89	5068.0	-8.9	5172.0	-9.9
S & L total deposits ($ mil.)	Oct 89	4446.0	-5.2	4508.0	-4.1
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& ($ mil.)	Oct 89	59.0	-25.3	50.0	-25.0
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM					
Total service employment** (000)	Mar 90	140.8	2.4	139.6	3.3
Lodging employment** (000)	Mar 90	11.2	-0.9	11.0	1.7
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	Mar 90	40.8	2.8	40.0	3.5
Visits to state parks (000)	Mar 90	287.0	-20.0	134.2	-9.2
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	Mar 90	184.9	-9.8	88.4	3.1
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	Mar 90	416.4	4.6	352.1	9.0
Lodgers tax receipts ($ 000)	Q4 89	3078.8	21.3	3533.5	17.6
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	Mar 90	68.4	4.1	56.9	4.4
10. GOVERNMENT					
Total government employment** (000)	Mar 90	152.0	3.5	151.2	2.5
Federal employment** (000)	Mar 90	31.3	0.6	31.2	1.9
State employment** @@ (000)	Mar 90	54.6	5.8	54.3	3.9
Local employment** (000)	Mar 90	66.1	3.0	65.7	1.8
Total general fund revenues@@@ ($ mil.)	Mar 90	135.9	8.1	122.8	4.7

Note: selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* Number of persons by place of residence.
** Number of jobs by place of work.
*** Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
& These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, reentry and additional zone.
&& Oil and gas combined.
&&& New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "Total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.
# For example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.
Does not include transportation.
@ Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.
@@ This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). Full time equivalent employment (FTE) at LANL is 7,700 as of April 1989 according to LANL Personnel Dept.
@@@ Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources: New Mexico Department of Labor: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;
U. S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;
USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;
New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;
F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;
U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;
Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;
U. S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Section 8;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Park and Recreation Division: Section 9;
U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;
City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;
Pannell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS# FROM RETAIL TRADE
TOP 20 CITIES
($000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* JAN-MAR	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* OCT-DEC
Alamogordo	$ 14,684	0.9	$ 14,876
Albuquerque	263,034	8.9	265,904
Artesia	6,003	19.8	5,280
Carlsbad	14,435	15.9	12,716
Clovis	17,626	2.4	17,538
Deming	6,297	4.4	5,810
Espanola	6,797	6.8	7,114
Farmington	35,938	16.1	32,409
Gallup	23,973	4.2	23,734
Hobbs	17,794	8.9	16,078
Las Cruces	41,325	8.8	37,957
Las Vegas	6,843	17.2	6,093
Los Alamos	7,359	23.4	7,627
Portales	5,227	5.1	5,086
Rio Rancho	6,795	20.9	5,675
Roswell	22,912	15.9	21,340
Ruidoso	6,105	11.7	5,449
Santa Fe	59,690	13.4	62,860
Silver City	8,856	8.1	8,872
Taos	9,228	17.6	9,349
State total	739,078	9.8	733,523

\# Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.
* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION@
SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ($000)			
	MARCH 1990	MARCH 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH MARCH 1990	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH MARCH 1989	MARCH 1990	MARCH 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH MARCH 1990	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH MARCH 1989
NEW RESIDENTIAL**								
Alamogordo	5	10	10	16	$ 357	$ 662	$ 750	$ 1,022
Albuquerque, Total	186	118	344	326	13,252	9,501	27,208	24,892
Single Family	166	114	324	322	12,674	9,396	26,630	24,787
Multi Family	20	4	20	4	578	106	578	106
Carlsbad	2	4	6	5	142	266	356	360
Clovis	30	20	71	31	1,968	1,086	9,996	1,788
Farmington	5	3	9	4	289	156	561	222
Hobbs	0	1	0	2	0	67	0	183
Las Cruces	37	32	84	93	1,995	2,162	5,509	6,484
Los Alamos	3	2	5	3	378	135	639	415
Rio Rancho	15	107	64	238	654	5,375	3,411	11,572
Roswell	8	5	12	18	628	327	931	1,264
Ruidoso	5	5	11	13	438	323	998	810
Santa Fe	22	42	76	73	2,287	3,333	7,767	7,193
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL								
Alamogordo	9	3	12	13	357	164	702	350
Albuquerque	2	5	6	7	1,174	4,607	18,108	35,827
Carlsbad	8	5	17	13	593	43	620	225
Clovis	2	1	5	3	100	259	428	391
Farmington	1	0	3	0	140	0	193	0
Hobbs	1	2	5	3	17	56	809	182
Las Cruces	10	11	31	28	631	390	1,175	928
Los Alamos	1	1	2	2	1	25	81	45
Rio Rancho	1	1	1	3	200	330	200	576
Roswell	6	9	15	23	488	30	525	936
Ruidoso	0	1	2	2	0	454	132	481
Santa Fe	2	7	16	14	61	618	971	2,854

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1984.
@ Data refer only to permits authorized for private construction projects. Public buildings and projects are excluded.
* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.
** Residential data includes both single and multi-family units. In the case of Albuquerque, single and multi-family units are also shown separately.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all cities, except for Rio Rancho;
City of Rio Rancho: Rio Rancho only.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
(000)

	NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE MSA*			LAS CRUCES MSA**			SANTA FE MSA***		
	MARCHp	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	FEB. r	MARCHp	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	FEB. r	MARCHp	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	FEB. r	MARCHp	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	FEB. r
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	700.0	1.2	694.6	262.5	-1.0	261.2	58.8	4.1	57.9	66.6	1.5	66.1
Employment@	654.4	2.2	651.7	249.2	-0.6	248.9	54.5	4.2	53.9	64.6	3.7	64.1
Unemployment	45.6	-11.1	42.9	13.3	-8.3	12.3	4.3	2.4	4.0	2.0	-39.4	2.0
Unemployment rate (%)	6.5	-	6.2	5.1	-	4.7	7.3	-	6.9	3.0	-	3.0
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	565.6	1.9	561.7	242.4	0.9	240.8	44.4	4.0	44.1	57.3	3.4	57.0
Mining	14.6	5.0	14.5	0.1	-50.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contract construction	27.8	-6.1	27.0	12.6	-6.0	12.4	2.4	0.0	2.2	2.5	-3.8	2.5
Manufacturing	42.2	2.7	42.1	21.0	0.5	20.9	3.6	2.9	3.5	1.8	5.9	1.8
Durable goods	28.5	1.1	28.4	15.1	0.7	15.0	1.7	6.3	1.6	1.2	9.1	1.2
Nondurable goods	13.7	6.2	13.7	5.9	0.0	5.9	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	28.7	-1.0	28.9	12.6	0.0	12.6	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.9	-10.0	1.0
Trade	132.9	1.5	131.8	60.2	0.0	59.7	9.0	1.1	9.1	10.7	1.9	10.5
Wholesale	24.4	2.1	24.3	14.5	0.7	14.5	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	11.1	1.0
Retail	108.5	1.3	107.5	45.7	-0.2	45.2	8.1	2.5	8.1	9.8	2.1	9.6
Finance, insurance, & real estate	26.6	2.3	26.6	14.2	0.0	14.2	1.7	0.0	1.7	2.1	0.0	2.1
Services	140.8	2.4	139.6	71.5	2.0	71.1	7.9	5.3	7.8	15.4	4.1	15.2
Government	152.0	3.5	151.2	50.2	3.3	49.8	18.2	5.8	18.2	24.0	5.3	24.0
Federal	31.3	0.6	31.2	13.8	0.0	13.7	4.3	2.4	4.3	1.7	0.0	1.7
State	54.6	5.8	54.3	14.1	6.0	14.0	7.9	9.7	7.8	17.8	6.0	17.9
Local	66.1	3.0	65.7	22.3	3.7	22.1	6.0	3.4	6.1	4.5	4.7	4.4

N Not available, less than 50 jobs.
P Preliminary.
R Revised.

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.
@ Includes labor disputes.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

Per Capita Personal Income

	1987	1988	% Change
Albuquerque MSA *	$14,373	$15,019	4.5
Las Cruces MSA **	9,567	9,791	2.3
Santa Fe MSA ***	15,452	16,202	4.9
Bernalillo	$14,373	$15,019	4.5
Catron	10,482	10,973	4.7
Chaves	11,600	12,620	8.8
Cibola	8,492	8,881	4.6
Colfax	11,622	12,603	8.4
Curry	11,856	12,153	2.5
De Baca	11,173	12,465	11.6
Dona Ana	9,567	9,791	2.3
Eddy	$11,263	$12,121	7.6
Grant	11,108	11,840	6.6
Guadalupe	8,093	8,809	8.8
Harding	11,911	12,612	5.9
Hidalgo	11,261	11,722	4.1
Lea	11,338	12,195	7.6
Lincoln	10,933	12,101	10.7
Los Alamos	21,487	22,614	5.2
Luna	$ 8,782	$ 9,333	6.3
McKinley	7,267	7,470	2.8
Mora	7,277	7,543	3.7
Otero	11,012	11,538	4.8
Quay	10,987	11,629	5.8
Rio Arriba	8,157	8,542	4.7
Roosevelt	10,715	10,631	-0.8
Sandoval	10,765	11,372	5.6
San Juan	$ 9,801	$10,523	7.4
San Miguel	8,114	8,495	4.7
Santa Fe	14,183	14,891	5.0
Sierra	10,736	11,395	6.1
Socorro	8,924	9,348	4.8
Taos	8,658	9,092	5.0
Torrance	8,801	9,210	4.6
Union	13,412	15,334	14.3
Valencia	11,191	11,941	6.7
New Mexico	$11,891	$12,493	5.1

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos counties.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, unpublished data, April 1990.

Feminization . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

important link in the intergenerational transfer of poverty and dependence. Children of single mothers are more likely to drop out of school and more likely to have low earnings as adults.

In the face of high divorce rates and the increasing incidence of births to single women, future trends will reflect an increase in single-headed households and a corresponding increase in households below poverty level. For New Mexico, this will have direct bearing on the amount of social services that will have to be made available so as to balance such inequity. In addition, employees may have to reconsider the types of benefits they offer their female employees, especially in areas pertaining to childcare. The reformation of the household need not be disruptive as long as the State acknowledges these trends and makes long range provisions to deal with these demographic shifts.

Adelamar N. Alcantara
Demographer

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NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

Vol. 11 No. 5
June 1990

Recent Economic Developments in the United States and New Mexico

Economic growth in the United States has very clearly slowed down in the last nine months. Real GNP, which averaged almost four percent annual growth from 1983 to 1989, increased only 1.1 percent in the fourth quarter of 1989 and 1.9 percent in the first quarter of 1990 (the second quarter, 1990 figures are not yet in, but the concensus among forecasters calls for growth in the 1.8 percent to 2.0 percent range). Other indications of a slowdown abound. Nonfarm employment increased only by 64,000 in April, and but for the hiring of 78,000 census workers, would have actually declined. Domestic auto sales have been feeble all year, new housing starts are at near-recession levels, and industrial production declined in April, following a 0.3 percent decline in the first quarter. Retail sales also declined in April, for the third consecutive month, the first three-months-in-a-row decline since 1981. Although a recession is not yet imminent, national economic performance can be justifiably described as "weak".

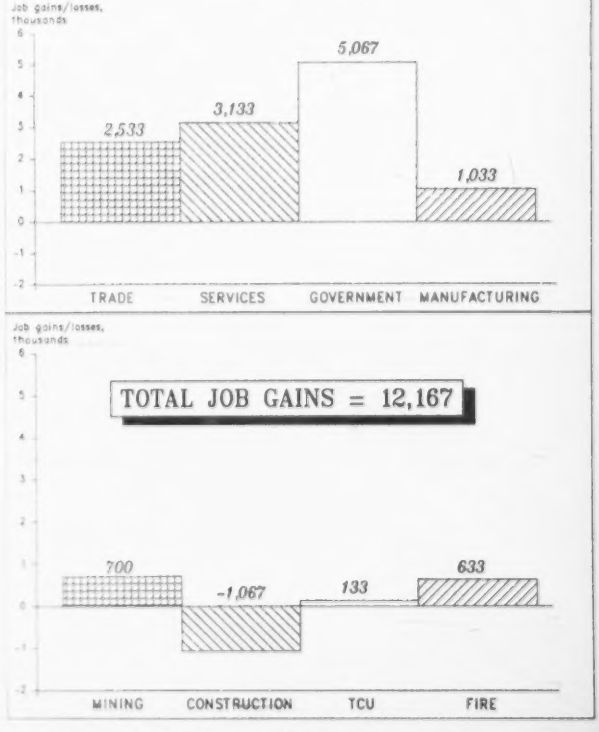
Inflation, which had been a problem in early 1990, has not been so of late. However, the Federal Reserve continues to maintain a tough anti-inflationary stance, which means that a monetary expansion which would lead to lower interest rates and an easing of credit conditions, and which would, in turn, tend to stimulate the economy, is not likely to occur anytime soon. Help for the economy in the form of additional spending from the federal government, particularly in these days of defense cutbacks and huge budget deficits, is also pretty unlikely. The conclusion, alas, is rather obvious. The United States can expect to enjoy at best only modest growth for the near future, in the 1.5 percent to 2.5 percent range, with the liklihood of a recession creeping ever closer for the next year or two. Inflation, though, figures to remain pretty much under control, with the Consumer Price Index holding in the 4 percent to 5 percent range.

The New Mexico economy, on the other hand, continued to pursue a course of moderate growth. Nonagricultural employment, led by strong growth in mining and state government, increased 2.2 percent (on a year-over-year basis) during the first quarter of 1990, the fifth consecutive quarter of growth in the two to three percent range. The 2.2 percent increase amounts to a little more than twelve thousand jobs added to the economy during the year from the first quarter of 1989 to the first quarter of 1990. Most of the new jobs have occured in government, trade and services (Figure 1). Personal income, as reported by the U. S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, grew 7.6 percent during the fourth quarter of 1989. Dividends/interest/rent income (12.4 percent), transfer payments (10.4 percent) and farm income (11.6 percent), each enjoyed strong growth. The New Mexico unemployment rate registered 6.2

(continued on page 8)

FIGURE 1

NEW MEXICO JOB GAINS/LOSSES BY SECTOR
1989:1 - 1990:1



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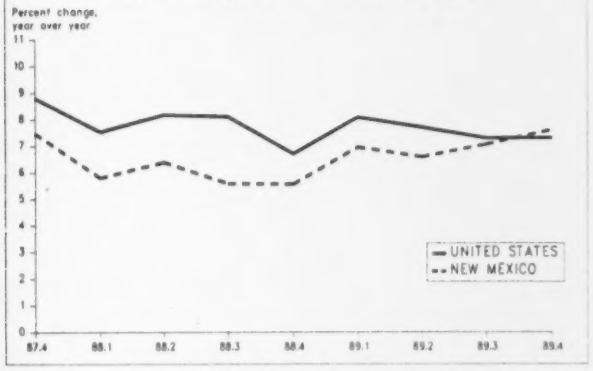
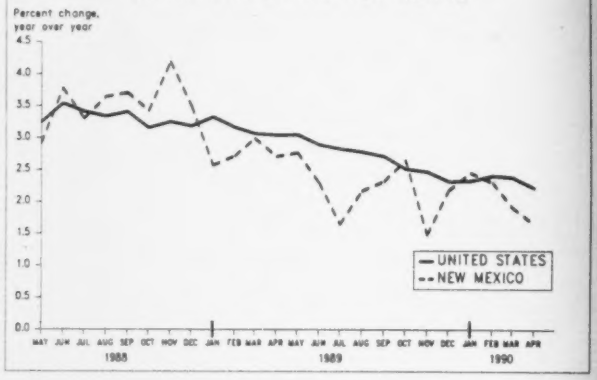
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO

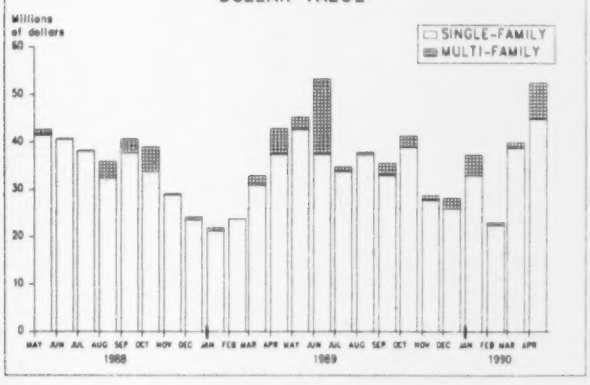
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME UNITED STATES AND NEW MEXICO



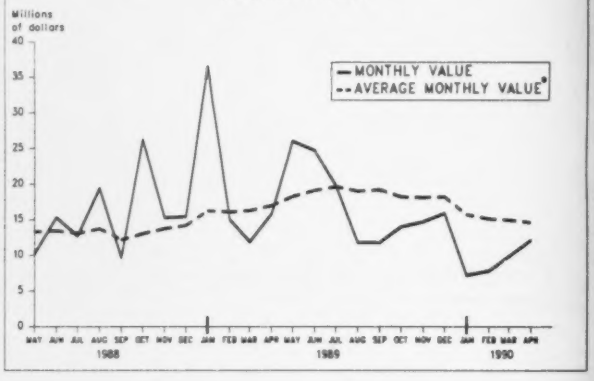
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT UNITED STATES AND NEW MEXICO



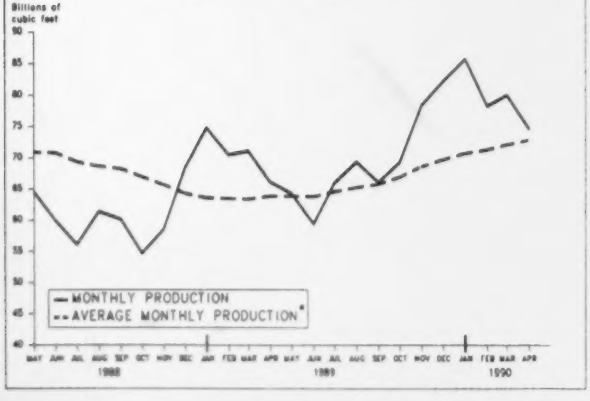
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS, DOLLAR VALUE



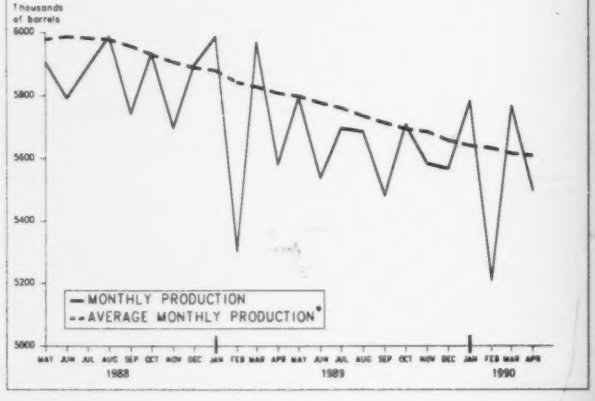
NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS, DOLLAR VALUE



NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION



PETROLEUM PRODUCTION



* 12 month moving average. For example, the point for August, 1988 represents an average of data from September, 1987 through August, 1988.

U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/ QTR DATA
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Apr 90	128.9	4.7	128.7
Food and beverages	Apr 90	131.0	5.6	131.2
Housing	Apr 90	126.8	4.3	126.8
Apparel and upkeep	Apr 90	126.7	4.8	125.4
Transportation	Apr 90	117.3	2.4	116.8
Medical care	Apr 90	159.8	8.9	158.7
Entertainment	Apr 90	131.4	4.8	130.9
Other goods and services	Apr 90	155.8	7.7	155.2
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Apr 90	127.3	4.5	127.1
Gross national product* ($Bil. constant)	Q1 90	4188.0	2.0	4174.1
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	Apr 90	10.0	-13.0	10.0
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	Apr 90	10.2	0.0	10.0
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	Apr 90	7.8	-10.6	7.9
Industrial production## (1987=100)	Apr 90	108.7	0.1	109.1
Manufacturers new orders## ($Bil.)	Mar 90	240.5	3.2	231.8

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	Apr 90	655.1	1.6	654.0	117,359	0.9	117,093
Unemployment rate (%)	Apr 90	6.6	-	6.5	5.2	-	5.4
Nonagricultural employment (000)	Apr 90	567.5	1.6	565.6	110,332	2.2	109,559
Personal income### ($Mil.)	Q4 89	20,789	7.6	20,202	4,470,967	7.3	4,381,863
Housing units permitted							
Single	Apr 90	538	7.0	514	78,720	-11.6	82,999
Multi	Apr 90	59	-81.0	36	25,810	-20.5	26,457

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
** Closing rate for month.
*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.
# Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.
Monthly data seasonally adjusted.
Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;
New Mexico Department of Labor and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data.
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.
U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
1. GENERAL					
Civilian labor force* (000)	Apr 90	701.5	1.2	699.7	1.4
Total employment* (000)	Apr 90	655.1	1.6	654.0	2.5
Unemployment* (000)	Apr 90	46.4	-3.9	45.7	-12.6
Unemployment rate (%)	Apr 90	6.6	-	6.5	-
Weekly new unemployment insurance claims	Apr 90	1105.0	-7.8	1052.0	-8.4
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment**(000)	Apr 90	567.5	1.6	565.6	2.1
Personal income*** ($ mil.)	Q4 89	20789.0	7.6	20202.0	7.1
New business incorporations	Mar 90	286.0	10.4	235.0	8.1
Business failure liabilities ($ 000)	Dec 89	1642.0	137.3	4004.0	-61.1
2. AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS					
Livestock and products ($ mil.)	Feb 90	43.4	-59.7	62.3	-7.6
Crops ($ mil.)	Feb 90	14.4	-8.9	24.7	11.1
Total ($ mil.)	Feb 90	57.8	-53.2	87.0	-2.3
3. MINING					
Employment** (000)	Apr 90	14.6	3.5	14.6	0.7
Average hourly earnings ($)	Apr 90	12.99	8.2	12.42	4.0
Petroleum production (000 bbls.)	Apr 90	5498.9	-1.4	5765.7	-3.4
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	Apr 90	74.7	12.8	80.1	14.1
Coal production (000 short tons)	Apr 90	2456.0	34.8	2637.0	16.5
Oil well completions&	Apr 90	30.0	3.4	32.0	-2.9
Gas well completions&	Apr 90	78.0	239.1	63.0	42.4
Total footage drilled&& (000)	Apr 90	534.6	42.3	417.9	-0.3
Oil sales ($ mil.)	Dec 89	96.3	28.9	97.7	17.8
Gas sales ($ mil.)	Dec 89	133.7	68.2	111.9	4.6
4. CONSTRUCTION					
Employment** (000)	Apr 90	27.6	-11.0	27.7	-3.2
Average hourly earnings ($)	Apr 90	10.89	-1.8	11.50	2.7
Residential units permitted	Apr 90	597.0	-26.6	550.0	4.1
Residential building permits ($ mil.)	Apr 90	52.4	22.4	39.8	11.0
Nonresidential building permits ($ mil.)	Apr 90	12.1	-23.4	9.8	-13.7
Residential construction contracts ($ mil.)	Apr 90	58.8	42.4	38.3	-4.2
Nonresidential construction contracts ($mil.)	Apr 90	14.0	-50.5	49.7	-22.1
Nonbuilding construction contracts ($ mil.)	Apr 90	27.7	-2.8	10.5	-31.4
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES					
Employment** (000)	Apr 90	28.7	-1.4	28.7	0.0
Communications average hourly earnings ($)	Apr 90	14.65	7.5	14.36	1.7
Utilities average hourly earnings## ($)	Apr 90	14.04	-0.3	14.38	1.7
6. MANUFACTURING					
Employment** (000)	Apr 90	42.5	2.9	42.4	3.2
Average hourly earnings ($)	Apr 90	9.02	4.9	8.97	-0.8
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	Apr 90	5.7	0.0	5.7	1.8
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	Apr 90	5.4	0.0	5.4	0.0
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	Apr 90	4.5	21.6	4.4	12.5
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	Apr 90	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	Apr 90	2.5	4.2	2.5	0.0

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
7. TRADE					
Wholesale employment** (000)	Apr 90	24.4	1.2	24.4	2.5
Retail employment** (000)	Apr 90	109.0	0.9	108.4	2.5
Average hourly earnings ($)	Apr 90	6.86	0.1	6.96	4.4
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE					
Employment** (000)	Apr 90	26.7	2.3	26.6	0.8
Bank average hourly earnings ($)	Apr 90	6.59	0.2	6.58	5.5
Bank total assets ($ mil.)	Q1 90	10429.0	1.8	10727.0	4.1
Bank total deposits ($ mil.)	Q4 89	8977.0	3.9	8693.0	3.3
Bank net loans ($ mil.)	Q1 90	5560.0	-1.4	5813.0	1.0
S & L total assets ($ mil.)	Dec 89	4871.0	-9.6	4943.0	-9.7
S & L total deposits ($ mil.)	Dec 89	4445.0	-4.6	4492.0	-4.8
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& ($ mil.)	Dec 89	58.0	-37.0	46.0	-30.7
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM					
Total service employment** (000)	Apr 90	141.0	2.5	140.7	3.2
Lodging employment** (000)	Apr 90	11.4	-0.9	11.2	0.9
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	Apr 90	41.3	1.7	40.8	3.5
Visits to state parks (000)	Apr 90	464.3	24.2	287.0	-6.9
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	Apr 90	193.5	13.7	184.9	3.9
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	Apr 90	403.8	13.4	416.4	9.4
Lodgers tax receipts ($ 000)	Q4 89	3078.8	21.3	3533.5	17.6
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	Apr 90	66.5	2.9	68.4	4.2
10. GOVERNMENT					
Total government employment** (000)	Apr 90	153.0	4.0	152.1	2.7
Federal employment** (000)	Apr 90	32.8	3.5	31.4	1.9
State employment** @@ (000)	Apr 90	54.3	5.4	54.6	4.3
Local employment** (000)	Apr 90	65.9	3.1	66.1	1.6
Total general fund revenues@@@ ($ mil.)	Apr 90	178.1	17.9	135.9	7.0

Note: selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* Number of persons by place of residence.
** Number of jobs by place of work.
*** Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
& These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, reentry and additional zone.
&& Oil and gas combined.
&&& New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "Total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.
# For example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.
Does not include transportation.
@ Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.
@@ This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). Full time equivalent employment (FTE) at LANL is 7,700 as of April 1989 according to LANL Personnel Dept.
@@@ Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources: New Mexico Department of Labor: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;
U. S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;
USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;
New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;
F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;
U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;
Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;
U. S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Section 8;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Park and Recreation Division: Section 9;
U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;
City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;
Pannell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS# FROM RETAIL TRADE
TOP 20 CITIES
($000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* FEB-APR	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* NOV-JAN
Alamogordo	$ 12,563	-7.6	$ 15,761
Albuquerque	223,763	-0.8	286,526
Artesia	4,813	1.2	6,030
Carlsbad	12,839	10.5	13,700
Clovis	16,069	6.6	18,131
Deming	4,978	-3.8	6,455
Espanola	6,413	3.7	7,202
Farmington	30,298	7.1	37,468
Gallup	21,995	2.4	25,231
Hobbs	14,708	2.0	18,102
Las Cruces	34,507	-0.6	41,255
Las Vegas	5,503	-1.3	6,767
Los Alamos	5,889	2.9	8,051
Portales	4,146	-10.0	5,586
Rio Rancho	6,106	-1.9	6,139
Roswell	18,952	5.3	23,761
Ruidoso	4,653	-5.4	6,153
Santa Fe	48,784	2.4	65,385
Silver City	6,929	-3.6	9,246
Taos	7,874	1.5	9,822
State total	634,080	1.1	780,206

\# Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.
* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION@
SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ($000)			
	APRIL 1990	APRIL 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH APRIL 1990	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH APRIL 1989	APRIL 1990	APRIL 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH APRIL 1990	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH APRIL 1989
NEW RESIDENTIAL**								
Alamogordo	4	3	14	19	$ 366	$ 247	$ 1,115	$ 1,269
Albuquerque, Total	148	181	812	507	12,640	12,973	53,251	37,865
Single Family	148	163	432	485	12,640	12,443	36,613	37,230
Multi Family	0	18	380	22	0	530	16,638	635
Carlsbad	2	0	8	5	161	0	517	360
Clovis	15	9	86	40	934	390	10,930	2,178
Farmington	1	4	10	8	94	257	655	479
Hobbs	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	183
Las Cruces	26	183	110	276	1,777	4,141	7,286	10,625
Los Alamos	4	2	9	5	583	252	1,222	667
Rio Rancho	24	65	88	303	1,001	2,982	4,412	14,554
Roswell	8	8	20	26	644	592	1,575	1,856
Ruidoso	11	5	22	18	1,053	359	2,051	1,170
Santa Fe	101	146	177	219	13,364	4,786	21,131	11,979
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL								
Alamogordo	6	7	18	20	36	270	738	620
Albuquerque	1	4	7	11	589	5,288	21,375	41,114
Carlsbad	7	9	24	22	27	90	647	314
Clovis	2	1	7	4	56	158	483	548
Farmington	0	1	3	1	0	115	193	115
Hobbs	2	1	7	4	2	2,285	811	2,467
Las Cruces	18	10	49	38	987	861	2,162	1,789
Los Alamos	3	1	5	3	513	4	594	49
Rio Rancho	0	1	1	4	0	574	200	1,150
Roswell	10	10	25	33	523	441	1,048	1,377
Ruidoso	5	3	7	5	28	40	159	521
Santa Fe	4	4	20	18	1,783	1,090	2,754	3,944

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1984.
@ Data refer only to permits authorized for private construction projects. Public buildings and projects are excluded.
* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.
** Residential data includes both single and multi-family units. In the case of Albuquerque, single and multi-family units are also shown separately.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all cities, except for Rio Rancho;
City of Rio Rancho: Rio Rancho only.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
(000)

	NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE MSA*			LAS CRUCES MSA**			SANTA FE MSA***		
	APRILp	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	MARCHr	APRILp	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	MARCHr	APRILp	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	MARCHr	APRILp	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	MARCHr
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	701.5	1.2	699.7	264.1	-0.3	264.2	59.6	5.1	59.2	67.9	4.0	67.5
Employment@	655.1	1.6	654.0	249.6	-0.5	251.0	55.3	4.7	54.9	65.5	4.6	65.1
Unemployment	46.4	-3.9	45.7	14.5	2.1	13.2	4.3	10.3	4.3	2.4	-11.1	2.4
Unemployment rate (%)	6.6	-	6.5	5.5	-	5.0	7.2	-	7.3	3.5	-	3.6
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	567.5	1.6	565.6	242.9	1.3	242.5	44.8	4.7	44.3	57.7	4.2	57.2
Mining	14.6	3.5	14.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contract construction	27.6	-11.0	27.7	12.3	-8.9	12.5	2.5	0.0	2.4	2.5	-3.8	2.5
Manufacturing	42.5	2.9	42.4	21.0	-1.4	20.9	3.5	-2.8	3.5	1.8	5.9	1.8
Durable goods	28.6	1.1	28.6	15.0	-2.6	15.0	1.6	-5.9	1.6	1.2	9.1	1.2
Nondurable goods	13.9	6.9	13.8	6.0	1.7	5.9	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	28.7	-1.4	28.7	12.5	-0.8	12.6	1.6	6.7	1.6	0.9	-10.0	0.9
Trade	133.4	1.0	132.8	60.5	1.7	60.3	9.2	4.5	9.0	10.9	1.9	10.7
Wholesale	24.4	1.2	24.4	14.5	0.7	14.5	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	11.1	1.0
Retail	109.0	0.9	108.4	46.0	2.0	45.8	8.2	3.8	8.1	10.0	2.0	9.8
Finance,insurance, & real estate	26.7	2.3	26.6	14.4	0.7	14.3	1.7	0.0	1.7	2.1	0.0	2.1
Services	141.0	2.5	140.7	71.8	2.6	71.6	7.9	6.8	7.9	15.3	4.8	15.3
Government	153.0	4.0	152.1	50.3	3.5	50.2	18.4	6.4	18.2	24.2	6.1	24.0
Federal	32.8	3.5	31.4	14.2	2.9	13.8	4.4	4.8	4.3	1.9	11.8	1.7
State	54.3	5.4	54.6	13.8	3.8	14.1	7.9	8.2	7.9	17.8	6.0	17.8
Local	65.9	3.1	66.1	22.3	3.7	22.3	6.1	5.2	6.0	4.5	4.7	4.5

N Not available; less than 50 jobs.
P Preliminary.
R Revised.

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.
@ Includes labor disputes.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

Total Direct Federal Expenditures or Obligations by County
($000's)

County	FY 1988	FY 1989	% Change	County	FY 1988	FY 1989	% Change
Bernalillo	$3,237,729	$3,330,391	2.9	McKinley	$ 200,433	$ 218,816	9.2
Catron	8,048	13,768	71.1	Mora	16,239	15,308	-5.7
Chaves	148,075	153,095	3.4	Otero	349,446	328,399	-6.0
Cibola	48,737	45,732	-6.2	Quay	40,865	37,343	-8.6
Colfax	50,520	46,717	-7.5	Rio Arriba	87,713	102,579	16.9
Curry	200,482	208,125	3.8	Roosevelt	53,135	53,597	0.9
De Baca	7,469	10,899	45.9	Sandoval	98,658	114,795	16.4
Dona Ana	554,734	648,924	17.0	San Juan	200,400	185,738	-7.3
Eddy	$ 219,710	$ 151,418	-31.1	San Miguel	$ 69,452	$ 84,198	21.2
Grant	59,603	65,967	10.7	Santa Fe	350,610	351,701	0.3
Guadalupe	25,183	13,381	-46.9	Sierra	41,193	46,672	13.3
Harding	3,122	3,526	12.9	Socorro	42,907	51,949	21.1
Hidalgo	11,638	15,748	35.3	Taos	54,253	56,043	3.3
Lea	94,478	107,222	13.5	Torrance	32,397	19,888	-38.6
Lincoln	33,509	33,468	-0.1	Union	15,243	19,460	27.7
Los Alamos*	1,966,161	1,036,074	-47.3	Valencia	99,397	108,938	9.6
Luna	62,928	64,911	3.2	State Undistributed	295,397	391,947	32.7
				New Mexico	$8,779,862	$8,136,740	-7.3

* In FY 1988, there were large, unexplained one-time procurement contracts processed in Los Alamos County. These contracts cannot be attributed to either the Departments of Energy or Defense. The absence of these contracts accounts for much of the decline in this line item. Compared to FY 1987, total Los Alamos County procurement contracts in FY 1989 were up 5.0%.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Volume I, County Areas, FY 1988 and FY 1989.

Economic . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

percent in the first quarter, down almost a full point from a year ago.

Mining employment grew 5.0 percent during the first quarter, an increase of seven hundred jobs. Of those, about one third were in metals and are attributable to the re-opening of the Molycorp molybdenum mine in Taos county. Another third were in coal/nonmetals and are primarily due to increased potash production in southeastern New Mexico. The remaining third occurred in oil and gas extraction and are largely a result of increased drilling for coal seam gas in the San Juan Basin, although the first quarter also saw a substantial increase in oil well completions.

In the government sector, first quarter growth was 3.5 percent, most of which was at the state level. Manufacturing employment showed a 2.5 percent increase, which, although higher than the New Mexico average of 2.2 percent, is somewhat less than the almost five percent quarterly growth manufacturing enjoyed in 1988 and 1989. Among the other employment sectors, trade increased 1.9 percent, services 2.3 percent, finance/insurance/real estate 2.4 percent and transportation/communications/utilities 0.5 percent. Construction, however, continued to contract, losing another thousand jobs from a year ago, a decline of 3.8 percent.

The outlook for the New Mexico economy is for a continuation of moderate nonagricultural employment growth, with growth rates in the 1.5 percent to 2.5 percent range through 1991. Personal income growth should be in excess of seven percent this year, slowing to less than six percent in 1991.

Lawrence A. Waldman
Economist

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NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

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The Services Industry in New Mexico

The Services Industry consists of establishments that provide personal or business services to consumers. Examples of businesses classified as Services include hotels and motels, shoe repair shops, advertising agencies, barbers, carwashes, video tape rental shops, hospitals, research and development firms and medical and dental laboratories.

The Office of Management and Budget utilizes a four digit numbering scheme, classifying businesses into Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. These SIC codes ensure continuity in the categorization of businesses and in the collection of statistics by type of industry. Periodically, the code system is revised to allow for new types of businesses, new technologies and changes in consumer tastes and demands. The most recent SIC Manual revision occurred in 1987. By examining statistics classified according to SIC codes, it is possible to determine the relative importance of each industry to the economy. This article will examine the importance of the Services Industry in the U.S., New Mexico and the larger New Mexico counties. Various data sources are used in this review including the New Mexico Department of Labor, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Bureau of Business and Economic Research, the U.S. Census Bureau, and Sunwest Financial Services' *New Mexico Progress Economic Review of 1989*.

Numerous factors propel the Services Industry. For instance, Services are often a function of demographics. If the population is aging, it is likely there will be a greater demand for health services. If the population of an area has a greater dependency on automobiles, as opposed to other modes of transportation, automotive repair services will play a more significant role in the area's economy. Another component affecting the Services Industry is state and federal policy. For instance, federal defense spending can translate into contracts for private sector research and development.

Disposable personal income is also a significant determinant of Services growth. As income rises, demand increases for service related businesses. For example, a dual income family may hire a domestic cleaning service or plan a vacation (using the services of a travel agent) requiring a stay in a hotel.

The Services Industry contributes substantially to the nation's economy. In 1988, according to the U.S. Department of Labor, it constituted the largest sector of nonagricultural employment in the U.S. (Almost a quarter of total nonagricultural employment was attributed to the Services Industry.) Services Industry personal earnings in 1988 made up approximately 25 percent of the total earnings in all industries. The average annual growth rate in personal earnings for Services over the past five years (1984–1988) was 13.2 percent.

The New Mexico economy mimics the nation's in that its largest employing industry is also Services. Statistics from the New Mexico Department of Labor show that 1988 total nonagricultural employment was 547,500, of these, 133,400 were in Services. The largest Services sector was Health Services (31,700 jobs or 24 percent of total Services employment). Health Services in New Mexico has expanded with New Mexico's growing population and various innovations in the industry. For example, there has been considerable growth in the number of private sector mental health facilities and neighborhood urgent care centers. Additionally, the state's population is gradually aging, leading to an increase in nursing homes and associated care for the aged. It is anticipated that after 2010 the 65 plus age cohort will begin an accelerated increase, primarily due to the aging of the baby boomers.

New Mexico's next major sector in Services is Engineering and Management Services, which accounted for 22,500 jobs in 1988. This sector includes those businesses primarily engaged in providing engineering, architectural, accounting, research, management and related services. Larger companies in this sector include BDM International, Sandia National Laboratories and DynCorp.

Personal earnings, tabulated by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, show that the New Mexico Services Industry constituted 35 percent of total 1988 private earnings (Private earnings exclude farm and government sectors.), making it the biggest contributor to private earnings. Services earnings experienced a respectable growth rate over the 1984–1988 period with an average annual increase of 14.1 percent.

An additional source of information, regarding the Services Industry, is the *1987 Census of Service Industries for New Mexico*, published by the U.S. Census Bureau. According to the Census, there were 9,471 Services establishments in New Mexico subject to federal income tax, generating $4.2 billion in receipts and spending $1.6 billion for annual payroll. (Establishments are defined as a single physical location at which business is conducted. Receipts include the dollar value amount received from customers or clients for services rendered. Annual payroll includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, etc... paid during the year to all employees.) For the period 1982-1987, receipts

(continued on page 7)

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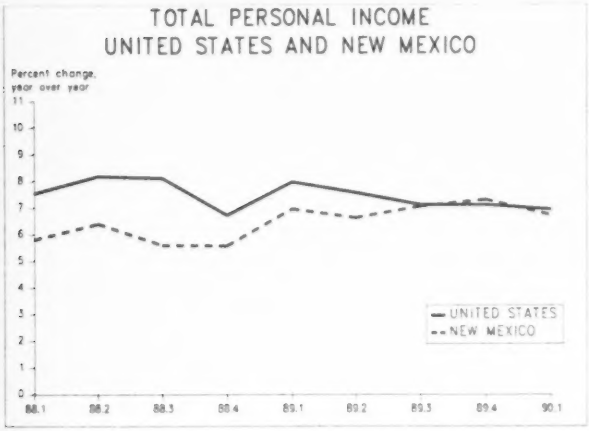
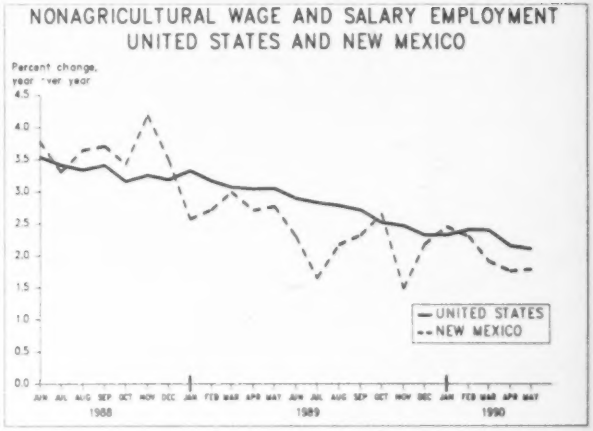
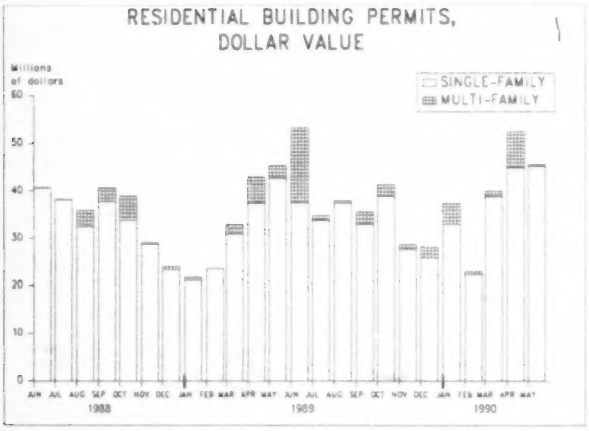
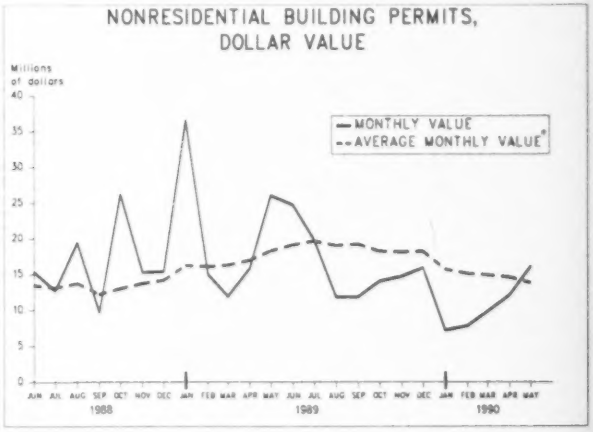
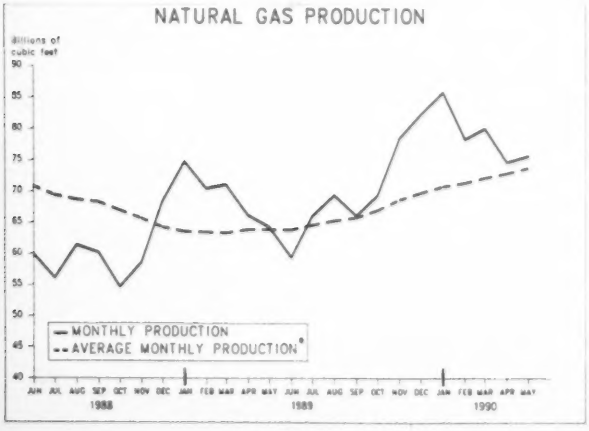
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO

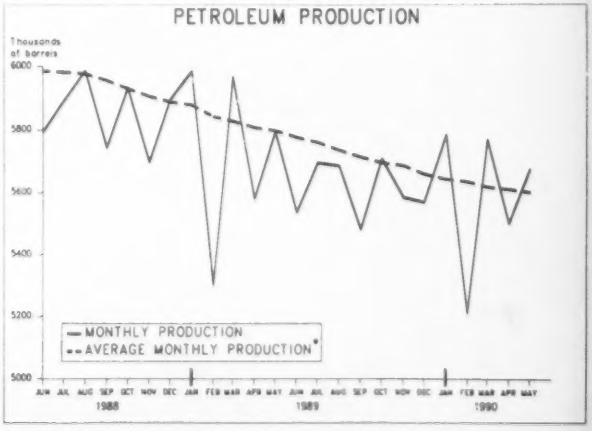












* 12 month moving average. For example, the point for August, 1988 represents an average of data from September, 1987 through August, 1988.

U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/ QTR DATA
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1982-84=100)				
All items	May 90	129.2	4.4	128.9
Food and beverages	May 90	131.1	5.1	131.0
Housing	May 90	127.1	4.1	126.8
Apparel and upkeep	May 90	125.5	4.2	126.7
Transportation	May 90	117.7	1.5	117.3
Medical care	May 90	160.8	9.0	159.8
Entertainment	May 90	131.7	4.9	131.4
Other goods and services	May 90	156.6	7.7	155.8
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1982-84=100)				
All items	May 90	127.5	4.1	127.3
Gross national product* ($Bil. constant)	Q1 90	4193.4	2.1	4174.1
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	May 90	10.0	-13.0	10.0
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	May 90	10.3	1.0	10.2
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	May 90	7.8	-7.4	7.8
Industrial production## (1987=100)	May 90	109.7	1.3	109.0
Manufacturers new orders## ($Bil.)	Apr 90	235.7	-1.8	241.1

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	May 90	658.5	1.4	655.4	118,277	1.1	117,359
Unemployment rate (%)	May 90	6.5	-	6.7	5.1	-	5.2
Nonagricultural employment (000)	May 90	571.5	1.8	568.1	111,031	2.1	110,263
Personal income### ($Mil.)	Q1 90	20,938	6.7	20,728	4,548,951	6.9	4,462,173
Housing units permitted							
Single	May 90	561	3.7	538	82,582	-12.5	78,720
Multi	May 90	15	-84.2	59	23,856	-39.7	25,810

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
** Closing rate for month.
*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.
# Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.
Monthly data seasonally adjusted.
Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;
New Mexico Department of Labor and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data.
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.
U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE@ 12 MONTH AVERAGES
1. GENERAL					
Civilian labor force* (000)	May 90	704.2	1.3	702.1	1.4
Total employment* (000)	May 90	658.5	1.4	655.4	2.4
Unemployment* (000)	May 90	45.7	-0.2	46.7	-10.8
Unemployment rate (%)	May 90	6.5	-	6.7	-
Weekly new unemployment insurance claims	May 90	1084.0	10.8	1105.0	-7.1
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment**(000)	May 90	571.5	1.8	568.1	2.1
Personal income*** ($ mil.)	Q1 90	20938.0	6.7	20728.0	6.9
New business incorporations	Apr 90	240.0	34.8	286.0	11.2
Business failure liabilities ($ 000)	Dec 89	1642.0	137.3	4004.0	-61.1
2. AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS					
Livestock and products ($ mil.)	Apr 90	75.7	10.7	80.8	20.6
Crops ($ mil.)	Apr 90	18.4	-6.1	17.7	12.5
Total ($ mil.)	Apr 90	94.1	7.1	98.5	18.0
3. MINING					
Employment** (000)	May 90	14.5	1.4	14.6	0.7
Average hourly earnings ($)	May 90	12.56	4.8	12.82	3.9
Petroleum production (000 bbls.)	May 90	5670.7	-2.1	5498.9	-3.4
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	May 90	75.7	17.7	74.7	15.6
Coal production (000 short tons)	May 90	2421.0	12.0	2456.0	8.9
Oil well completions&	May 90	48.0	26.3	30.0	0.4
Gas well completions&	May 90	28.0	-39.1	78.0	28.6
Total footage drilled&& (000)	May 90	406.9	2.9	534.6	-0.3
Oil sales ($ mil.)	Dec 89	96.3	28.9	97.7	17.8
Gas sales ($ mil.)	Dec 89	133.7	68.2	111.9	4.6
4. CONSTRUCTION					
Employment** (000)	May 90	28.7	-7.4	27.8	-3.9
Average hourly earnings ($)	May 90	10.66	-3.5	10.92	2.6
Residential units permitted	May 90	576.0	-9.4	597.0	2.2
Residential building permits ($ mil.)	May 90	45.5	0.7	52.4	10.4
Nonresidential building permits ($ mil.)	May 90	16.1	-38.1	12.1	-24.4
Residential construction contracts ($ mil.)	May 90	46.6	-17.2	61.3	-7.3
Nonresidential construction contracts ($mil.)	May 90	23.3	-2.5	13.8	-19.3
Nonbuilding construction contracts ($ mil.)	May 90	14.7	-30.0	27.4	-27.9
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES					
Employment** (000)	May 90	28.5	-2.1	28.8	-0.3
Communications average hourly earnings ($)	May 90	14.96	9.6	14.74	2.3
Utilities average hourly earnings## ($)	May 90	14.67	2.8	14.73	2.0
6. MANUFACTURING					
Employment** (000)	May 90	42.7	2.9	42.4	3.1
Average hourly earnings ($)	May 90	8.75	2.0	8.99	-0.3
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	May 90	5.8	1.8	5.7	1.8
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	May 90	5.4	1.9	5.4	1.9
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	May 90	4.6	24.3	4.5	15.0
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	May 90	2.6	-7.1	2.7	0.0
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	May 90	2.5	0.0	2.4	0.0

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
7. TRADE					
Wholesale employment** (000)	May 90	24.5	1.7	24.4	2.1
Retail employment** (000)	May 90	110.9	0.3	109.1	2.1
Average hourly earnings ($)	May 90	6.94	0.4	6.91	4.1
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE					
Employment** (000)	May 90	26.7	1.5	26.7	0.8
Bank average hourly earnings ($)	May 90	6.53	-0.3	6.59	4.7
Bank total assets ($ mil.)	Q1 90	10429.0	1.8	10727.0	4.1
Bank total deposits ($ mil.)	Q1 90	9088.0	5.5	8977.0	3.7
Bank net loans ($ mil.)	Q1 90	5560.0	-1.4	5813.0	1.0
S & L total assets ($ mil.)	Dec 89	4871.0	-9.6	4943.0	-9.7
S & L total deposits ($ mil.)	Dec 89	4445.0	-4.6	4492.0	-4.8
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& ($ mil.)	Dec 89	58.0	-37.0	46.0	-30.7
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM					
Total service employment** (000)	May 90	141.5	2.2	141.2	3.0
Lodging employment** (000)	May 90	11.6	-1.7	11.5	0.9
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	May 90	42.0	0.7	41.3	3.2
Visits to state parks (000)	May 90	529.8	-16.4	464.3	-10.5
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	May 90	220.8	-2.2	193.5	3.3
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	May 90	428.4	9.9	403.8	9.6
Lodgers tax receipts ($ 000)	Q1 90	2269.9	10.0	3032.9	16.8
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	May 90	69.6	-4.3	66.5	3.2
10. GOVERNMENT					
Total government employment** (000)	May 90	153.5	5.1	153.1	2.9
Federal employment** (000)	May 90	34.5	7.8	33.0	2.2
State employment** @@ (000)	May 90	52.8	5.6	54.3	4.5
Local employment** (000)	May 90	66.2	3.3	65.8	1.7
Total general fund revenues@@@ ($ mil.)	May 90	191.6	6.3	178.1	7.1

Note: selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* Number of persons by place of residence.
** Number of jobs by place of work.
*** Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
& These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, reentry and additional zone.
&& Oil and gas combined.
&&& New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "Total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.
# For example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.
Does not include transportation.
@ Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.
@@ This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). Full time equivalent employment (FTE) at LANL is 7,700 as of April 1989 according to LANL Personnel Dept.
@@@ Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources: New Mexico Department of Labor: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;
U. S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;
USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;
New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;
F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;
U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;
Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;
U. S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Section 8;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Park and Recreation Division: Section 9;
U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;
City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;
Pannell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS# FROM RETAIL TRADE
TOP 20 CITIES
($000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* MAR-MAY	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* DEC-FEB
Alamogordo	$ 14,454	-7.6	$ 14,999
Albuquerque	242,206	2.2	272,166
Artesia	5,493	11.7	5,906
Carlsbad	13,660	6.1	13,870
Clovis	16,548	-4.0	18,319
Deming	5,845	-3.3	6,141
Espanola	6,671	1.6	6,883
Farmington	31,507	8.5	36,188
Gallup	23,852	5.3	23,959
Hobbs	16,556	-6.2	17,880
Las Cruces	38,734	1.7	40,935
Las Vegas	6,408	7.0	6,565
Los Alamos	6,788	16.1	7,372
Portales	5,140	-5.0	5,159
Rio Rancho	6,362	10.1	6,615
Roswell	20,443	4.6	22,775
Ruidoso	5,216	4.9	5,741
Santa Fe	55,422	8.1	61,075
Silver City	8,064	-6.5	8,795
Taos	8,263	7.3	9,108
State total	693,372	3.0	752,536

\# Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.
* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION@
SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ($000)			
	MAY 1990	MAY 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH MAY 1990	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH MAY 1989	MAY 1990	MAY 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH MAY 1990	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH MAY 1989
NEW RESIDENTIAL**								
Alamogordo	6	7	20	26	$ 428	$ 395	$ 1,543	$ 1,664
Albuquerque, Total	118	149	930	610	10,978	12,399	64,229	47,178
Single Family	118	143	550	580	10,978	12,232	47,591	46,846
Multi Family	0	6	380	30	0	167	16,638	333
Carlsbad	4	1	12	6	445	80	962	439
Clovis	25	7	111	47	1,679	576	12,608	2,754
Farmington	10	4	20	12	798	302	1,453	781
Hobbs	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	183
Las Cruces	34	39	144	315	1,920	2,310	9,206	12,935
Los Alamos	5	1	14	6	851	115	2,073	782
Rio Rancho	53	62	142	365	2,568	2,901	6,997	17,455
Roswell	9	2	29	24	729	141	2,304	1,691
Ruidoso	9	3	31	19	753	304	2,804	1,250
Santa Fe	33	80	210	299	3,540	5,515	24,671	17,494
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL								
Alamogordo	8	9	26	29	406	82	1,144	702
Albuquerque	2	9	9	17	2,500	12,852	23,875	49,479
Carlsbad	9	5	33	27	64	17	711	331
Clovis	1	0	8	4	71	0	554	548
Farmington	0	1	3	2	0	132	193	247
Hobbs	0	1	7	5	0	36	811	2,505
Las Cruces	13	5	62	43	1,759	821	3,921	2,610
Los Alamos	4	0	9	3	7	0	601	49
Rio Rancho	0	1	1	5	0	88	200	1,238
Roswell	11	8	36	37	153	83	1,200	1,038
Ruidoso	1	0	8	2	189	0	348	481
Santa Fe	12	6	32	24	3,959	913	6,713	4,857

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1984.
@ Data refer only to permits authorized for private construction projects. Public buildings and projects are excluded.
* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.
** Residential data includes both single and multi-family units. In the case of Albuquerque, single and multi-family units are also shown separately.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all cities, except for Rio Rancho;
City of Rio Rancho: Rio Rancho only.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
(000)

	NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE MSA*			LAS CRUCES MSA**			SANTA FE MSA***		
	MAY p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	APRILr	MAY p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	APRILr	MAY p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	APRILr	MAY p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	APRILr
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	704.2	1.3	702.1	264.6	-0.2	263.4	60.5	4.9	59.5	68.6	3.5	67.8
Employment@	658.5	1.4	655.4	250.7	-0.4	249.0	56.4	4.6	55.1	66.2	4.1	65.4
Unemployment	45.7	-0.2	46.7	13.9	4.5	14.4	4.1	7.9	4.4	2.4	-11.1	2.4
Unemployment rate (%)	6.5	-	6.7	5.3	-	5.5	6.8	-	7.4	3.5	-	3.5
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	571.5	1.8	568.1	243.9	1.2	242.6	45.0	5.4	44.7	58.6	4.8	57.5
Mining	14.5	1.4	14.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contract construction	28.7	-7.4	27.8	12.5	-8.8	12.3	2.6	4.0	2.5	2.7	-3.6	2.5
Manufacturing	42.7	2.9	42.4	21.1	-0.5	21.0	3.7	2.8	3.5	1.8	5.9	1.8
Durable goods	28.7	1.1	28.5	15.1	-1.3	15.0	1.7	0.0	1.6	1.2	9.1	1.2
Nondurable goods	14.0	6.9	13.9	6.0	1.7	6.0	2.0	5.3	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	28.5	-2.1	28.8	12.6	0.0	12.5	1.6	6.7	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.9
Trade	135.4	0.5	133.5	61.0	1.2	60.5	9.2	3.4	9.1	11.0	0.9	10.8
Wholesale	24.5	1.7	24.4	14.5	0.0	14.5	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	11.1	1.0
Retail	110.9	0.3	109.1	46.5	1.5	46.0	8.3	3.7	8.1	10.1	1.0	9.9
Finance,insurance, & real estate	26.7	1.5	26.7	14.4	0.7	14.3	1.7	0.0	1.7	2.2	4.8	2.1
Services	141.5	2.2	141.2	72.2	2.1	71.6	7.7	5.5	7.8	15.5	4.7	15.3
Government	153.5	5.1	153.1	50.0	3.7	50.3	18.5	7.6	18.5	24.5	7.9	24.1
Federal	34.5	7.8	33.0	14.5	4.3	14.2	4.6	7.0	4.5	2.0	11.1	1.8
State	52.8	5.6	54.3	13.1	3.1	13.8	7.8	9.9	7.9	18.0	7.1	17.8
Local	66.2	3.3	65.8	22.4	3.7	22.3	6.1	5.2	6.1	4.5	9.8	4.5

N Not available, less than 50 jobs.
P Preliminary.
R Revised.

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.
@ Includes labor disputes.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

Services Industry . . .

(continued from page 1)

have risen 65.3 percent and annual payroll has increased 72.7 percent. A sample of the sectors with significant percentage increases (greater than 100 percent) are: detective agencies and protective services; testing laboratories; sign painting shops; automotive transmission repair shops; watch, clock and jewelry repair shops; schools and educational services not elsewhere classified (such as, art schools, flying instruction schools, public speaking schools and language schools); and child day care services.

The *1987 Census of Service Industries* also provides data for firms exempt from Federal income tax. Some of these sectors have been experiencing increasing expenses. One of these sectors is Theatrical Producers (except Motion Pictures), Bands, Orchestras and Entertainers. Included in this sector are Opera Southwest, the New Mexico Symphony Orchestra and Southwest Ballet Company. The expenses for this SIC code have increased substantially (74.2 percent) as compared to the overall increase in expenses for tax exempt firms in New Mexico (45.8 percent).

Following the Nation and New Mexico, Bernalillo County's largest industry in terms of employment is Services. In 1988, Bernalillo County (the Albuquerque MSA) accounted for half of the total employment in the state's Services Industry. According to Sunwest's *New Mexico Progress*, of the State's major employers in Spring 1990, five are categorized in the Services Industry (Southwest Community Health Services, Sandia National Laboratories, BDM International, Lovelace and The St. Joseph Healthcare System) and are located in Albuquerque.

Approximately 27 percent of the Santa Fe MSA's (Santa Fe and Los Alamos counties) nonagricultural employment was credited to Services. Health Services accounted for almost 24 percent of the MSA's total Services employment, while Hotels and Other Lodging Places made up 14 percent of total Services. The remaining Services sectors (Business, Personal, Social and Engineering and Management) contributed 63 percent of 1988 Services employment. Two larger employers that are classified in Services are St. Vincent Hospital and Pan Am World Services (a management service company located in Los Alamos).

The Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) had 6,900 persons employed in Services in 1988. This made up just over 5 percent of the state's total Services jobs. Included in the sector are private companies located in Dona Ana County which perform contract work for White Sands Missile Range. Many of these firms are classified in SIC code 87, Engineering and Management.

Otero County's Services employment contributed 28 percent of the total nonagricultural employment for that county. Like Las Cruces, Otero also has services support for a military

(continued on page 8)

Services Industry . . .

(*continued from page 7*)

installation, Holloman Air Force Base. One company that provides contract engineering and research services to Holloman is DynCorp.

Reviewing the *1987 Census of Service Industries for New Mexico*, Bernalillo County is ranked first in the number of establishments (4,082) subject to federal income tax and receipts ($2.6 billion) compared to other New Mexico counties. Within the Services Industry in Bernalillo, Health Services is ranked first in establishments (975), second is Business Services with 629 and third is Engineering and Management Services with 607. However, Engineering and Management Services comprise 45 percent of the total receipts generated in Bernalillo County. Health Services provide 19 percent of total receipts and Business Services provide 10 percent. The annual payroll for the top three sectors are $481 million for Engineering and Management Services, $214 million for Health Services and $118 million for Business Services.

The Santa Fe MSA essentially follows the same trend as the Albuquerque MSA in that Health Services has the greatest number of establishments within the Services Industry (28 percent), next is Engineering and Management Services (17 percent) and third is Business Services (12 percent). Receipts by sector rank Engineering and Management Services first with $164 million, second is Health Services with $130 million and third is Hotels and Other Lodging Places with $57 million. The Santa Fe MSA produced $505 million in receipts for all Services Industries.

The Las Cruces MSA generated $236 million in Services receipts in 1987. Engineering and Management Services contributed $74 million, while Health Services posted $64 million. Amusement and Recreation Services and Business Services were the next largest sectors, recording $20 million and $18 million, respectively.

Amusement and Recreation Services tend to be relatively important in all three of the state's MSA's. Each of these MSA's (Albuquerque, Las Cruces and Santa Fe) have large population concentrations leading to the growth of motion picture and video rental establishments. Additionally, all three MSA's have horse racing tracks and Albuquerque has professional sports teams.

Los Alamos County ranks fourth in the state in receipts, posting total receipts of $164 million. In 1987, the annual payroll dispersed was $72 million. As noted previously, income plays an important role in propelling Services. Since Los Alamos has the highest per capita income in the state, more money is available to spend on personal services.

The only other counties in New Mexico that generated total Services receipts over $100 million were Lea ($125 million), San Juan ($114 million) and Otero ($101 million). Lea and San Juan counties have many businesses that provide services to the oil and gas industry, while Otero County has businesses providing support to the defense industry.

Overall, the Services Industry plays a significant role in the economy of the nation, New Mexico and New Mexico's counties. As the economy continues to shift from manufacturing to a services based economy, the Services Industry will continue to grow in importance.

Juliana C. Boyle
Economist

Editor's Note: A typographical error appears in the article "Tourism in New Mexico: A Study of New Mexico Tourism and Travel Division Patrons" contained in the April 1990 edition of *New Mexico Business*. On page 7, the second column, it was stated that a 75 percent confidence factor was applied to the survey results. The article should have stated that a 95 percent confidence factor was applied.

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NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

Vol. 11 No. 7
August 1990

POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR NEW MEXICO COUNTIES: 1990–2010

Slower population growth for New Mexico and its counties is projected for the next 20 years. This slower growth is the result of several interrelated factors. Fertility is projected to decline overall. The biggest contributor to this slower growth, however, is migration. A sluggish economy accounts for lower migration levels and even negative net migration in some New Mexico counties.

The State lost about 3,000 people to outmigration between 1987 and 1988. This was a one-time occurrence rather than the beginning of a trend, since most of the outmigration occurred in energy-rich counties. These losses paralleled other neighboring energy-rich states and were attributed to a delayed reaction to the economic decline as a result of the collapse of the oil and mining industries in the early 1980s.

On the whole, however, the role of migration in the State's population growth is projected to decline. New Mexico's population growth in the 1990s and into the 21st Century will be largely the result of natural increase. The higher than average fertility rates among Hispanics and Native Americans have contributed to the maintenance of a young population age structure for New Mexico. Fertility among these minority groups is expected to decline during the next 20 years. Because of their young population, however, they will continue to grow at a relatively fast rate even in the absence of migration. Consequently, the population of New Mexico will continue to have a younger population age structure than that of the United States.

Improvements in the life expectancy and the overall decline in fertility levels among ethnic minorities will contribute to a slight change in the age structure of New Mexico's population. The share of the elderly population will increase from 11 percent in 1990 to 13 percent by the year 2010. After 2010, however, the growth of the elderly population will accelerate as the baby boom cohorts reach retirement age. The decline in fertility is reflected in the reduced share of the youngest cohort, 0–14 year olds. In 1990, 25 percent are 0–14 years old. By the year 2010, 22 percent will be 0–14 years old. This shows a decline of approximately 14 percent in this cohort.

Table 1 on page 8 summarizes the population projections for New Mexico and its counties from 1990 through 2010. These population projections are consistent with the July 1, 1988 estimates from the Bureau of the Census.

During the next 20 years, New Mexico is projected to increase by about 400,000 people. Sixty percent of this growth will be accounted for by Bernalillo County (35 percent), Dona Ana County (14 percent), and Sandoval County (11 percent). The remaining 40 percent will be shared by the rest of the counties. Throughout the 20 year period, Bernalillo County and Dona Ana County will dominate the demographic landscape of New Mexico. Sandoval County which was ranked 11th in 1980 will move to 4th place by 2010.

Bernalillo County will continue to be the most populous county. When ranked by average annual population growth rate, however, Bernalillo County is currently ranked 7th. Sandoval County will be the fastest growing county over the next 20 years.

In the 1990s, Curry County will become the second fastest growing county in New Mexico. The fast growth of this county is due to the transfer of military personnel and dependents to Cannon Air Force Base located in Clovis. It is estimated that approximately 5,000 military personnel and their dependents will move to Curry County between 1990 and 1995. This military relocation is a one-time occurrence and will not be sustained throughout the rest of the century. After the year 2000, Curry County will grow at a much slower rate of .80 percent annually. Valencia County will then reclaim its number two position, next to Sandoval County. By 2010, nine counties—Sandoval (2.06 percent), Valencia (1.5 percent), McKinley (1.46 percent), Dona Ana (1.43 percent), Torrance (1.26 percent), Santa Fe (1.11 percent), Otero (1.05 percent), Rio Arriba (1.04 percent), and Bernalillo (1.02 percent)—will grow at a faster rate than New Mexico (.97 percent).

On the other hand, Cibola County appears to have suffered the most population loss between 1980 and 1990. After 1990, Cibola County's population is expected to increase, albeit at a low level. Most of this population increase will be the result of natural increase.

By 2010, only three counties—Mora, Union, and Harding—are projected to continue to lose population. Harding County (−.46 percent) will be declining at a faster rate than either Mora (−.05 percent) or Union (−.36 percent). Small counties are generally more sensitive to population fluctuations, particularly those arising from migration. The inmigration or outmigration of a handful of people can swing the growth rate of a small county from positive to negative, or from a high to a slow growth rate.

Counties with large concentrations of ethnic minorities tend to have higher than average fertility. Cibola, McKinley, and San Juan counties have large proportions of Native American populations. Although the high fertility rates prevailing in these counties are projected to decline after the year 2000, they will remain higher, on average, than other areas of the State. Consequently, these

(continued on page 7)

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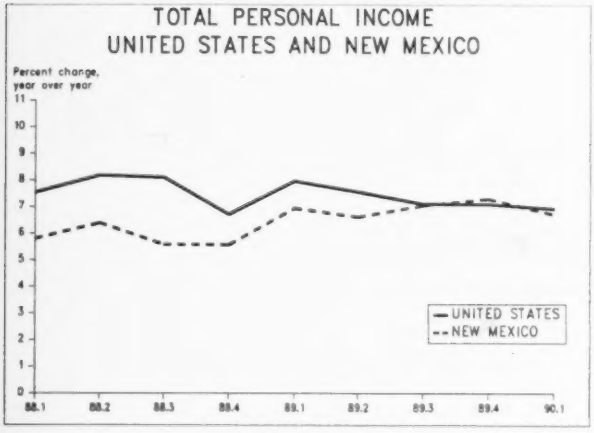
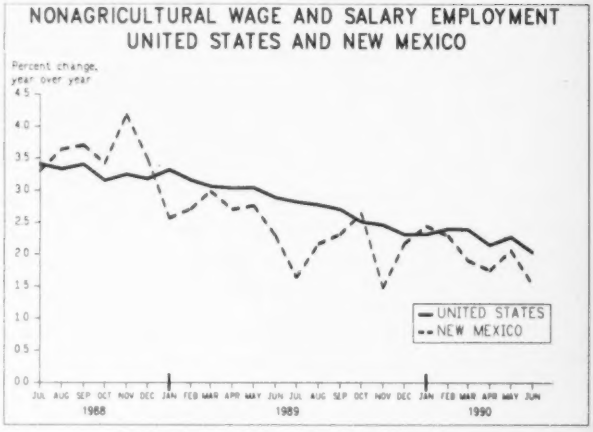
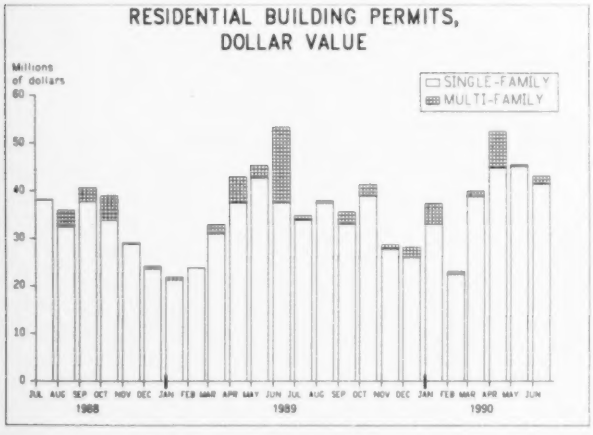
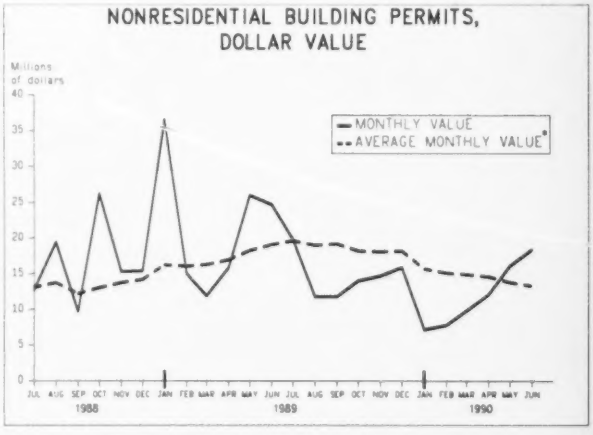
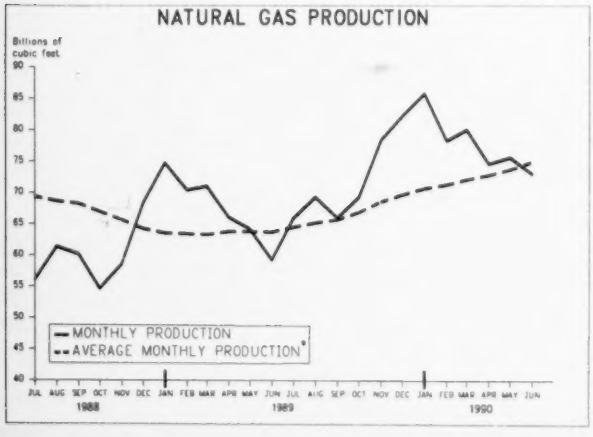
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO

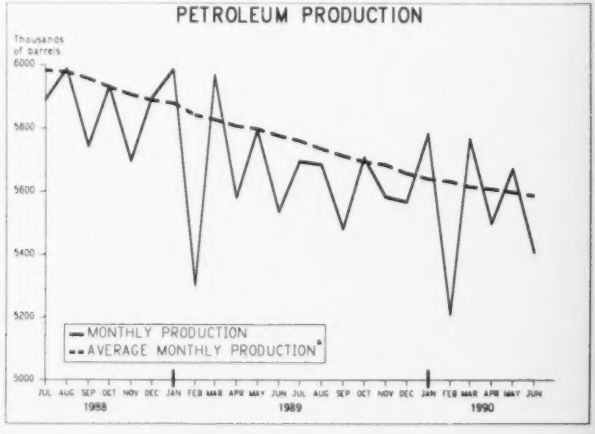












* 12 month moving average. For example, the point for August, 1988 represents an average of data from September, 1987 through August, 1988.

U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/ QTR DATA
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Jun 90	129.9	4.7	129.2
Food and beverages	Jun 90	131.7	5.4	131.1
Housing	Jun 90	128.3	4.4	127.1
Apparel and upkeep	Jun 90	123.3	4.7	125.5
Transportation	Jun 90	118.2	2.0	117.7
Medical care	Jun 90	161.9	9.0	160.8
Entertainment	Jun 90	131.9	4.5	131.7
Other goods and services	Jun 90	157.8	7.9	156.6
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Jun 90	128.3	4.5	127.5
Gross national product* ($Bil. constant)	Q2 90	4163.2	1.2	4150.6
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	Jun 90	10.0	-9.1	10.0
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	Jun 90	10.1	-2.8	10.3
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	Jun 90	7.7	-5.8	7.8
Industrial production## (1987=100)	Jun 90	109.8	1.3	109.3
Manufacturers new orders### ($Bil.)	May 90	241.2	3.2	236.0

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	Jun 90	659.9	1.3	659.8	119,605	0.7	118,277
Unemployment rate (%)	Jun 90	7.4	-	6.5	5.3	-	5.1
Nonagricultural employment (000)	Jun 90	571.3	1.5	573.1	111,768	2.0	111,220
Personal income### ($Mil.)	Q1 90	20,938	6.7	20,728	4,548,951	6.9	4,462,173
Housing units permitted							
Single	Jun 90	516	3.8	561	79,462	-14.1	82,582
Multi	Jun 90	74	-83.7	15	30,460	-29.1	23,856

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
** Closing rate for month.
*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.
# Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.
Monthly data seasonally adjusted.
Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;
New Mexico Department of Labor and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data.
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.
U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE@ 12 MONTH AVERAGES
1. GENERAL					
Civilian labor force* (000)	Jun 90	713.0	1.1	705.5	1.5
Total employment* (000)	Jun 90	659.9	1.3	659.8	2.3
Unemployment* (000)	Jun 90	53.1	-1.3	45.7	-9.2
Unemployment rate (%)	Jun 90	7.4	-	6.5	-
Weekly new unemployment insurance claims	Jun 90	1114.0	-0.2	1084.0	-6.1
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment**(000)	Jun 90	571.3	1.5	573.1	2.0
Personal income*** ($ mil.)	Q1 90	20938.0	6.7	20728.0	6.9
New business incorporations	Apr 90	240.0	34.8	286.0	11.2
Business failure liabilities ($ 000)	Dec 89	1642.0	137.3	4004.0	-61.1
2 AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS					
Livestock and products ($ mil.)	Apr 90	75.7	10.7	80.8	20.6
Crops ($ mil.)	Apr 90	18.4	-6.1	17.7	12.5
Total ($ mil.)	Apr 90	94.1	7.1	98.5	18.0
3. MINING					
Employment** (000)	Jun 90	14.7	1.4	14.5	1.4
Average hourly earnings ($)	Jun 90	12.40	2.1	12.52	3.8
Petroleum production (000 bbls.)	Jun 90	5407.1	-2.3	5670.7	-3.3
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	Jun 90	73.1	23.1	75.7	17.5
Coal production (000 short tons)	Jun 90	2353.0	-3.6	2421.0	5.0
Oil well completions&	Jun 90	58.0	31.8	48.0	-0.4
Gas well completions&	Jun 90	46.0	39.4	28.0	28.6
Total footage drilled&& (000)	Jun 90	496.8	19.1	406.9	-1.0
Oil sales ($ mil.)	Apr 90	87.0	-17.1	104.9	18.8
Gas sales ($ mil.)	Apr 90	95.1	10.6	110.2	23.4
4. CONSTRUCTION					
Employment** (000)	Jun 90	29.3	-7.6	28.7	-4.2
Average hourly earnings ($)	Jun 90	10.84	-0.9	11.53	3.1
Residential units permitted	Jun 90	590.0	-37.9	576.0	-9.7
Residential building permits ($ mil.)	Jun 90	43.0	-19.3	45.5	4.7
Nonresidential building permits ($ mil.)	Jun 90	18.4	-25.5	16.1	-30.3
Residential construction contracts ($ mil.)	Jun 90	38.6	-24.2	51.2	-3.1
Nonresidential construction contracts ($mil.)	Jun 90	18.6	-24.1	23.3	-4.2
Nonbuilding construction contracts ($ mil.)	Jun 90	28.6	-23.5	14.7	-30.3
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES					
Employment** (000)	Jun 90	27.8	-1.1	28.6	-0.3
Communications average hourly earnings ($)	Jun 90	14.64	7.9	14.96	2.9
Utilities average hourly earnings## ($)	Jun 90	14.78	3.2	14.38	1.7
6. MANUFACTURING					
Employment** (000)	Jun 90	43.2	2.1	42.8	3.1
Average hourly earnings ($)	Jun 90	9.08	4.5	8.92	0.4
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	Jun 90	6.0	5.3	5.9	1.8
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	Jun 90	5.4	0.0	5.4	1.9
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	Jun 90	4.7	20.5	4.6	15.0
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	Jun 90	2.6	-7.1	2.6	0.0
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	Jun 90	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.0

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
7. TRADE					
Wholesale employment** (000)	Jun 90	24.6	1.2	24.5	2.1
Retail employment** (000)	Jun 90	111.5	-0.2	111.0	1.9
Average hourly earnings ($)	Jun 90	7.07	0.1	7.16	3.8
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE					
Employment** (000)	Jun 90	26.8	0.8	26.7	1.1
Bank average hourly earnings ($)	Jun 90	6.51	0.0	6.54	4.2
Bank total assets ($ mil.)	Q1 90	10429.0	1.8	10727.0	4.1
Bank total deposits ($ mil.)	Q1 90	9088.0	5.5	8977.0	3.7
Bank net loans ($ mil.)	Q1 90	5560.0	-1.4	5813.0	1.0
S & L total assets ($ mil.)	Dec 89	4871.0	-9.6	4943.0	-9.7
S & L total deposits ($ mil.)	Dec 89	4445.0	-4.6	4492.0	-4.8
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& ($ mil.)	Dec 89	58.0	-37.0	46.0	-30.7
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM					
Total service employment** (000)	Jun 90	145.5	3.1	142.4	2.9
Lodging employment** (000)	Jun 90	12.6	1.6	11.8	1.7
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	Jun 90	42.7	0.0	42.1	3.0
Visits to state parks (000)	Jun 90	788.1	25.5	529.8	-7.4
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	Jun 90	276.0	-0.1	220.8	2.1
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	Jun 90	464.2	5.9	428.4	8.9
Lodgers tax receipts ($ 000)	Q1 90	2269.9	10.0	3032.9	16.8
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	Jun 90	77.4	-0.3	69.6	2.7
10. GOVERNMENT					
Total government employment** (000)	Jun 90	147.9	3.9	153.9	3.0
Federal employment** (000)	Jun 90	33.1	2.2	34.5	2.6
State employment** @@ (000)	Jun 90	48.8	5.6	53.3	4.9
Local employment** (000)	Jun 90	66.0	3.4	66.1	1.9
Total general fund revenues@@@ ($ mil.)	Jun 90	161.6	-5.7	191.6	5.4

Note: selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* Number of persons by place of residence.
** Number of jobs by place of work.
*** Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
& These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, reentry and additional zone.
&& Oil and gas combined.
&&& New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "Total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.
# For example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.
Does not include transportation.
@ Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.
@@ This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). Full time equivalent employment (FTE) at LANL is 7,733 as of March 1990 according to LANL Personnel Dept.
@@@ Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources: New Mexico Department of Labor: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;
U. S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;
USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;
New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;
F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;
U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;
Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;
U. S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Section 8;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Park and Recreation Division: Section 9;
U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;
City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;
Pannell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS# FROM RETAIL TRADE
TOP 20 CITIES
($000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* APR-JUN	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* JAN-MAR
Alamogordo	$ 15,281	-1.7	$ 14,684
Albuquerque	258,634	2.5	263,034
Artesia	5,715	8.5	6,003
Carlsbad	14,283	10.6	14,435
Clovis	18,274	8.8	17,626
Deming	6,081	-0.8	6,297
Espanola	7,369	2.7	6,797
Farmington	33,362	11.4	35,938
Gallup	24,857	9.2	23,973
Hobbs	17,476	-5.9	17,794
Las Cruces	40,044	5.6	41,325
Las Vegas	6,709	8.8	6,843
Los Alamos	6,919	8.0	7,359
Portales	5,260	2.1	5,227
Rio Rancho	7,557	27.6	6,795
Roswell	22,249	12.9	22,912
Ruidoso	5,588	3.8	6,105
Santa Fe	60,770	13.4	59,690
Silver City	8,653	2.2	8,856
Taos	9,045	12.4	9,228
State total	737,991	5.1	739,078

\# Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.
* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION@
SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ($000)			
	JUNE 1990	JUNE 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH JUNE 1990	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH JUNE 1989	JUNE 1990	JUNE 1989	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH JUNE 1990	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH JUNE 1989
NEW RESIDENTIAL**								
Alamogordo	8	5	28	31	$ 518	$ 351	$ 2,061	$ 2,015
Albuquerque, Total	87	513	1,017	1,103	7,766	23,443	71,995	70,562
Single Family	87	113	637	693	7,766	9,522	55,357	56,368
Multi Family	0	400	380	410	0	13,921	16,638	14,193
Carlsbad	0	4	12	10	0	412	962	851
Clovis	29	5	140	52	2,075	302	14,683	3,056
Farmington	3	7	23	19	191	527	1,644	1,309
Hobbs	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	183
Las Cruces	45	48	175	363	2,183	2,886	10,924	15,821
Los Alamos	1	0	15	6	175	0	2,248	782
Rio Rancho	32	62	172	427	1,499	3,182	8,396	20,637
Roswell	4	2	33	26	306	176	2,611	1,867
Ruidoso	9	5	40	24	1,363	359	4,167	1,609
Santa Fe	70	62	280	361	3,571	4,417	28,242	21,911
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL								
Alamogordo	7	5	33	34	287	99	1,431	801
Albuquerque	4	3	13	20	4,300	16,313	28,175	65,792
Carlsbad	6	2	39	29	83	104	795	435
Clovis	4	1	12	5	1,338	48	1,892	597
Farmington	1	4	4	6	400	340	593	587
Hobbs	1	0	8	5	15	0	826	2,505
Las Cruces	13	14	82	57	1,759	1,134	5,487	3,744
Los Alamos	1	0	10	3	3	0	604	49
Rio Rancho	0	3	1	8	0	1,075	200	2,313
Roswell	16	6	52	43	222	34	1,422	1,072
Ruidoso	3	2	11	4	132	21	480	502
Santa Fe	10	16	42	40	3,247	2,339	9,960	7,196

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1984.
@ Data refer only to permits authorized for private construction projects. Public buildings and projects are excluded.
* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.
** Residential data includes both single and multi-family units. In the case of Albuquerque, single and multi-family units are also shown separately.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all cities, except for Rio Rancho;
City of Rio Rancho: Rio Rancho only.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
(000)

	NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE MSA*			LAS CRUCES MSA**			SANTA FE MSA***		
	JUNE p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	MAY r	JUNE p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	MAY r	JUNE p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	MAY r	JUNE p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	MAY r
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	713.0	1.1	705.5	266.0	-1.1	265.8	60.7	2.5	60.5	71.0	3.2	68.5
Employment@	659.9	1.3	659.8	249.4	-1.1	251.9	55.6	2.0	56.4	68.3	3.8	66.1
Unemployment	53.1	-1.3	45.7	16.6	-0.6	13.9	5.1	8.5	4.1	2.7	-10.0	2.4
Unemployment rate (%)	7.4	-	6.5	6.2	-	5.2	8.4	-	6.8	3.8	-	3.5
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	571.3	1.5	573.1	243.5	1.3	244.7	43.1	3.4	45.0	60.4	4.9	58.6
Mining	14.7	1.4	14.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contract construction	29.3	-7.6	28.7	12.7	-8.6	12.5	2.5	-3.8	2.6	2.8	-3.4	2.7
Manufacturing	43.2	2.1	42.8	21.2	-1.4	21.1	3.6	0.0	3.7	1.8	5.9	1.8
Durable goods	29.1	1.0	28.8	15.1	-2.6	15.1	1.6	-5.9	1.7	1.2	9.1	1.2
Nondurable goods	14.1	4.4	14.0	6.1	1.7	6.0	2.0	5.3	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	27.8	-1.1	28.6	12.3	-1.6	12.4	1.3	-7.1	1.6	0.9	-10.0	1.0
Trade	136.1	0.1	135.5	61.4	1.5	61.1	9.2	3.4	9.2	11.4	2.7	11.0
Wholesale	24.6	1.2	24.5	14.7	2.1	14.6	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	11.1	1.0
Retail	111.5	-0.2	111.0	46.7	1.3	46.5	8.2	2.5	8.3	10.5	2.9	10.1
Finance, insurance, & real estate	26.8	0.8	26.7	14.5	0.7	14.4	1.7	0.0	1.7	2.2	0.0	2.2
Services	145.5	3.1	142.4	72.7	2.8	72.3	7.7	1.3	7.8	16.5	3.8	15.5
Government	147.9	3.9	153.9	48.6	3.8	50.8	17.1	6.9	18.4	24.8	8.3	24.5
Federal	33.1	2.2	34.5	14.1	1.4	14.7	4.4	2.3	4.5	1.9	5.6	2.0
State	48.8	5.6	53.3	11.9	10.2	13.7	6.6	8.2	7.8	18.4	8.9	18.0
Local	66.0	3.4	66.1	22.6	2.3	22.4	6.1	8.9	6.1	4.5	7.1	4.5

N Not available, less than 50 jobs.
P Preliminary.
R Revised.

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.
@ Includes labor disputes.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

Population Projections . . .

(*Continued from Page 1*)

counties will continue to have a young population age structure. By the year 2010, at least 25 percent of their populations will be 14 years old or younger. This contrasts with the State, which overall will only have about 22 percent of its population aged 14 years old or younger.

In general, however, New Mexico's population will continue to age. The county with the oldest population is, and will continue to be, Sierra County. This county is projected to have at least 36 percent of its population in the retirement ages. This older age structure leads to a natural "decrease" in Sierra's population; the number of deaths are greater than the number of births. Nevertheless, Sierra County will continue to grow because of migration.

In conclusion, the differential aging of the counties in New Mexico poses the greatest challenge to policy makers as well as social and economic planners. The older age groups are expected to get proportionally larger than the rest of the population.

In spite of the aging trend in New Mexico, the State will continue to be confronted by the the prospect of providing for the needs of a young population. This will be particularly evident in counties where there are heavy concentrations of Native Americans and Hispanics. Increases in health and medical facilities geared towards maternal and child care will be required for those counties with a young population. Greater investments in education and training will be required for the State to develop a reliable labor force. Policy makers and planners will need to pay particular attention to the high risk minority populations because they will constitute the bulk of the labor force of 21st Century New Mexico.

On the other hand, the State also has to provide for the growing numbers of elderly, the majority of whom will be in counties dominated by White Non-Hispanics. As the population ages, chronic health conditions become more prevalent. This may necessitate increases in public assistance for social services and health care.

Adelamar N. Alcantara, Demographer

THE DAPRO POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The population projections shown on page 8 were produced through the Bureau of Business and Economic Research's Demographic Analysis and Projections Service (DAPRO) and were excerpted from a much larger report available only to DAPRO subscribers. The DAPRO subscription service is designed to provide a comprehensive analysis of the demographic and economic trends affecting New Mexico. For more information about DAPRO, please call the Bureau of Business and Economic Research at 277-2216.

TABLE 1
Population Projections by County: New Mexico, 1990–2010

Year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
New Mexico	1,555,748	1,659,834	1,753,995	1,846,623	1,937,488
Bernalillo	509,104	545,959	579,316	611,594	642,876
Catron	2,801	2,839	2,881	2,903	2,923
Chaves	55,228	55,631	55,847	56,061	56,278
Cibola	20,217	20,764	20,875	20,980	21,093
Colfax	13,396	13,421	13,491	13,596	13,674
Curry	42,604	50,622	53,233	55,690	57,767
De Baca	2,183	2,144	2,175	2,200	2,230
Dona Ana	134,839	148,885	161,882	174,770	187,520
Eddy	48,690	47,863	48,457	48,913	49,363
Grant	28,176	28,219	28,368	28,703	29,030
Guadalupe	4,077	4,026	4,050	4,089	4,101
Harding	991	967	932	903	889
Hidalgo	5,804	5,822	5,861	5,941	6,045
Lea	57,778	56,686	58,136	59,977	62,103
Lincoln	13,300	13,774	14,213	14,659	15,096
Los Alamos	19,909	20,810	21,492	22,103	22,551
Luna	19,103	20,022	20,926	21,452	21,950
McKinley	68,387	74,226	80,010	86,584	92,909
Mora	4,183	4,244	4,220	4,216	4,198
Otero	51,776	55,658	59,258	62,682	65,989
Quay	11,527	11,480	11,615	11,716	11,805
Rio Arriba	32,777	34,981	37,142	39,216	41,317
Roosevelt	16,167	16,677	16,901	17,105	17,214
Sandoval	67,857	78,744	89,028	98,791	109,950
San Juan	86,027	88,722	91,172	93,359	95,622
San Miguel	25,523	26,331	27,171	28,019	28,876
Santa Fe	101,061	108,588	115,689	122,927	129,643
Sierra	9,961	10,047	10,062	10,072	10,093
Socorro	14,791	15,582	16,323	17,046	17,762
Taos	22,115	23,113	23,908	24,700	25,325
Torrance	11,421	12,356	13,349	14,257	15,182
Union	4,379	4,350	4,250	4,172	4,095
Valencia	49,866	56,281	61,762	67,227	72,019

Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico. *Population and Employment Projections for New Mexico Counties: 1990–2010, June 1990.*

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